HIEROGLYPHICS

FOR YOU

A PRACTICAL GUIDE



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Written&drawn
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Introduction

There is no doubt that the ancient Egyptian civilization was constructed the sincere efforts of the Egyptian's arms. However, it is considered a magnificent human heritage and glorious Trait for all humanity. So, it is not strange that all the sides of this civilization became a dazzling.

History will not forget whatever the time passed that the ancient Egyptian was the first human used the writing in the whole world. That gives him the ability to write down this eternal heritage. So, unless the ancient Egyptian had translated his spoken language into written one, we couldn't have got the ability to reveal the secrets of this civilization and it would have

remained talisman with a lot of legends and superstitions around it.

Writing was invented mainly as a means of communication and ideas transfer, but the highly artistic value of the ancient Egyptian writing give it the brightness and the irresistible magic.

It's known that the ancient Egyptian language was called *Hieroglyphic.* This word means the writing which the ancient Egyptian wrote down his spoken language in . The word *Hieroglyphic* refers to a Greek Origin Consists of two parts *"Hieros"* which means *holy* and *"Glupho"* which means *inscription* or *sculpture* that means *The holy inscription.* The Egyptologyists couldn't determine exactly when the ancient Egyptian began to use the writing. However, they all agreed that it began before the beginning of the first Dynasty period which means before the year 3200B.C.

The *Hieroglyphic* language remained completely meaningless and it was seen as a group of magical patterns and symbols have a graceful shape dezzles the eyes. It's only until one day in August 1799 when an officer of the French military expedition called *Pirre francois xavier Bouchard* found a stone board of black basalt *"Rosetta Stone"* - near Rosetta [70 K.m east of Alexandria] its dimension now is *114 C.m long and 72 C.m wide.* On it an edict from the high priests was carved out on the occasion of the first annual feast for crowning *Ptolemy V-Epiphanes* as a king on Egypt in 196 B.C.

This edict was contained three sections of different scripts:

Hieroglyphic at the top, *Demotic* in the middle, *Greek* at the bottom.

When this news was published with aquestion if the Greek can be the clue for the ancient Egyptian language, it was the magical door which led to solve the symbols of the Egyptian language by the French Egyptologist *Jean Francois Champollion* after nearly 23 years. Of course, there were some attempts to solve these symbols from Egyptologists like *A.I silvestre de sacy , J.D Akerblad and Thomas young* but all these attempts with their importance can't be compared with the great achievement made by *Champollion* [1790-1832].

Without taking up in the development of the writing starting from some primitives paintings on the walls of the caves, we can say that the Hieroglyphic is full of various signs and symbols, but it is like any known writings has a limit alphabet consists of 24 letters. However these letters were not the only source of word formation as the Hieroglyphic is full of

symbols which has acoustic value which that may join to the alphabet or work independently to form the word.

There were also the Determinatives which were added to the words to determine the meanings. Due to the great number of signs and symbols the ancient Egyptian wrote the main letters of the word only and ignored the vowels. This method had no effect on knowing the right meaning of the words but it had an effect on the right pronunciation of the word as it was in its time.

To explain the method in which the ancient Egyptian language was written, we have to give an idea about the ancient Egyptian hand writing divisions: -

First:

The one acoustic signs or the ancient Egyptian alphabet which consists of 24 letters. Each letter has

one acoustic pronunciation. They are the base of the Hieroglyphic writing. It will be mentioned respectively later.

Second:

The biliteral acoustic signs. Here express the acoustic value the meaning of the word only or with the help of the one acoustic signs or with a determinative.

Third:

The triliteral acoustic signs , if represents three consonants.

Fourth:

Determinatives, which the ancient Egyptian language has a lot of them. They have no acoustic indication but the ancient Egyptian used them to determine the meaning of the word specially the homogeneous acoustic words or the words which

were written similar in shape even if it changed in pronunciation because of not using the vowels to distinguish a meaning of a word from another.

The ancient Egyptian used all these divisions in writing down. He used the alphabet with determinatives and the picture signs which have sounds to express the meaning of the word alone or with adding some alphabet symbols even if it was involved in the biliteral or triliteral acoustic signs in addition to the determinatives specially when it was homogeneous acoustic with a word or another words. We may consider now that this method is slow and wearing but it was not so for the ancient Egyptian.

We have to say here that the ancient Egyptian writing is read either from left to right or from right to left. It depends on the direction of the human and animal signs which have front and rear. If the sign looks to the left then the word must be read from the left

to the right besides, we may find some texts which written in a vertical row this must be read from the top to the bottom.

The ancient Egyptian was very interested in language and writing so he was always from time to time make some changes and developments in it to ease his daily treatments. In respect to the Hieroglyphic some developments happened for easiness, so we find sometimes that some consonants signs replace another or some weak consonants signs are removed on purpose from the word. In some recent writings we found some one sound letters took another letters' place for example, T instead of $\underline{T}$ besides some changes in determinatives. In respect to the development which happened in the handwriting quality, we found that the Hieroglyphic remained in use in all history ages of the ancient Egyptian specially in scriptions on the walls of templs and tombs and in writing down the religious

inscriptions and what we call in colloquial classical inscriptions.

However, in an early age during the first dynasties period a new kind of quick hand writing appeared we call it *HIERATIC* [it's a derivative from the Greek word *HIERATIKOS* which means *clerical]* It's a brief pattern of the Hieroglyphic writing suitable for quick writing on papyrus. It is considered a simplification of the Hieroglyphic signs and symbols. In the beginning, the *Hieratic* was written in a vertical lines. That was till the middle kingdom period. Then the ancient Egyptian began in writing in horizontal lines which is read from right to left. It was more brief than before. This writing was used a lot in the treatments.

Of the daily life of the ancient Egyptian but in the course of time it became more short-hand and lost its power about the 8th century B.C. in this time a new period appeared called *The abnormal Hieratic.* This

was a transition period before the appearance of a new handwriting called *Demotic* [it's a derivative from the Greek word *Demotikos* which means *folkish*]. This handwriting began to appear at the end of the 7^{th} century B.C., and used in ancient Egypt for nearly 1000 years beside the *Hieroglyphic* which used for temples and tombs inscriptions only and the *Hieratic* which used for the religious literature.

To achieve the expected comprehensive benefit of this introduction we have to take a brief note about the writing instruments and the writer. So, if we want to talk about the materials which the ancient Egyptian used in writing, we will find different materials and papyrus comes in the first place. it was made of the papyrus plants which grow in largequantities in swamps and ponds in the Delta area in ancient Egypt. This industry was very important and one of the secrets of the ancient Egyptian civilization. It was an evidence

on the progress and upward development of the ancient Egyptian.

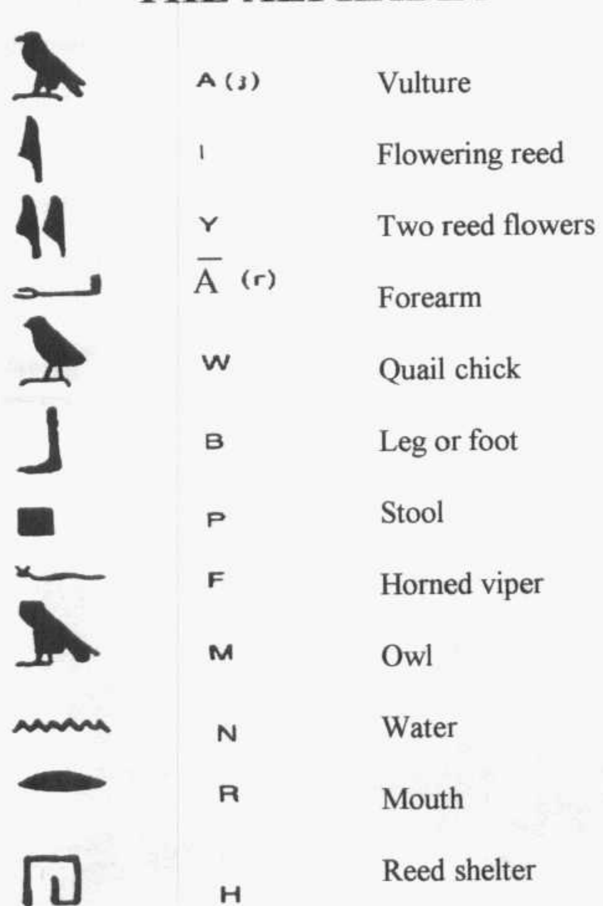
The manufacturing steps were that the ancient Egyptian cut the stems of the papyrus plants into pieces. Each piece is 40 C.m long, Then it's stripped of its outer layer to get the core which is sliced into thin strips arranged side by side with their utmost parts intergradt, then another strips arranged vertically on them in the same way. the two layers are compressed. May be by putting wool or any material absorbs water with apiece of stone on it or they may be hammered till they get stuck spontaneously as the ancient Egyptian did not use glue in making papyrus except when he needs add a paper to another to make a long roll of paper. Other than stones and papyrus, the ancient Egyptian used another materials for writing on such as pieces of lime stone and pottery which we call "*OSTRACA*". It was for the temporary purposes or

daily treatments or letters or any similar things. They used, the wooden tablets coated with Gesso for educational purposes because it was easy to remove the written texts and paint it another time to use it many times. In addition to that there were some materials like leather ivory, clay and linen but they were rarely used. In respect to the writing job instruments , it was usually a board of wood from 20 to 30 C.m in length and from 5 to 8 C.m in width including two gaps one for the black ink and the other for red ink and in front there was an edge shaped like a disk and some water pots to wet the dry ink then the pen or brush. These instruments represented in the Hieroglyphic *ss*[V'] , the wooden board may have several gaps for putting more than colour. The pen also was made of reed stems after cutting them intopieces nearly 20 C.M each. Then they splintered its end in an inclined way. Some times they grind the end after that to separate its fibres to be used as a brush. The ancient Egyptian language with all

these signs and inscriptions may be the reason which give it all its magical brightness specially that the ancient Egyptian is famous for his cleverness in creating shapes and paintings either in sculpture or writing with a highly artistic sense of beauty. So, if we looked at his writings either as artistic work or as a scientific look to the meanings and indications it contains we have no other possibility but respecting this ancient Egyptian who wrote his immortality by this great language so it was the best heritage which can't be forgotten.



THE ALPHABET



	A (ȝ)	Vulture
	I	Flowering reed
	Y	Two reed flowers
	Ā (r)	Forearm
	W	Quail chick
	B	Leg or foot
	P	Stool
	F	Horned viper
	M	Owl
	N	Water
	R	Mouth
	H	Reed shelter



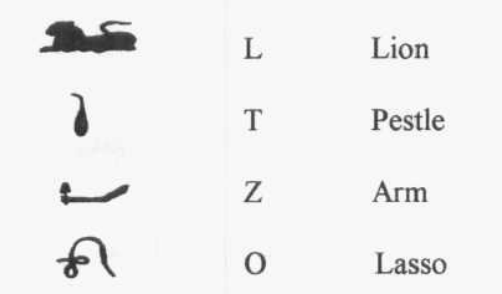
Sign	Sound	Object
	Ḥ	Wick of twisted flax
	KH (Ḫ)	Sieve
	CH (H̱)	Animal's belly
	S	Cord
	SH (Š)	Pool
	Q (Ḳ)	Hill
	K	Basket with handle
	G	Stopper of jar
	T	Half loaf of bread
	TCH (Ṯ)	Tethering rope
	D	Hand
	DJ (Ḏ)	Snake

Some alternate forms:

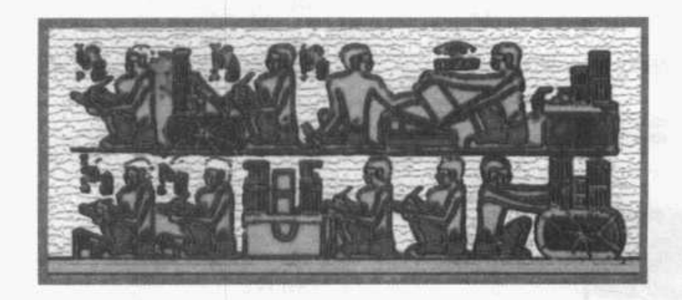


	Y		M
	N		W

In addition we have:



	L	Lion
	T	Pestle
	Z	Arm
	O	Lasso

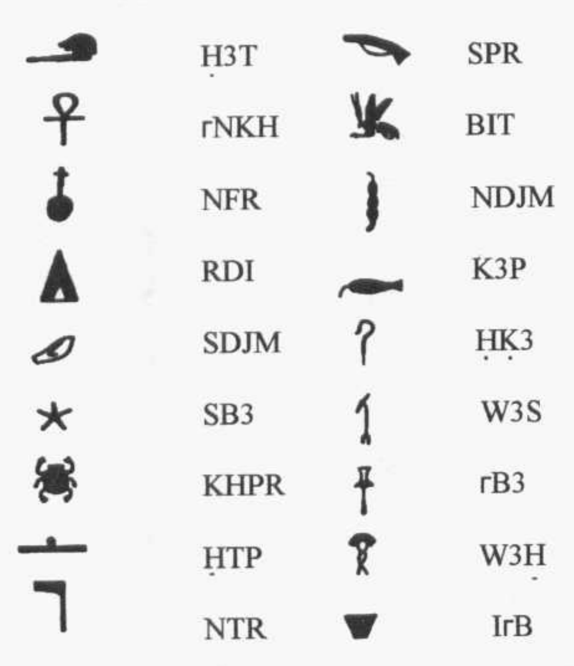


BILITERAL SIGNS

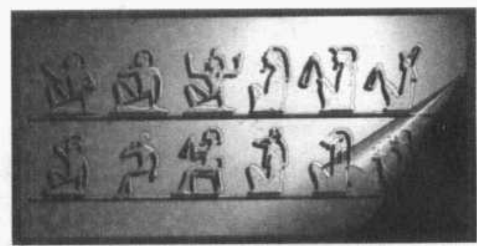




TRILITERAL SIGNS



	Ḥ3T		SPR
	rNKH		BIT
	NFR		NDJM
	RDI		K3P
	SDJM		ḤḲ3
	SB3		W3S
	KHPR		rB3
	ḤTP		W3Ḥ
	NTR		IrB



DETERMINATIVES

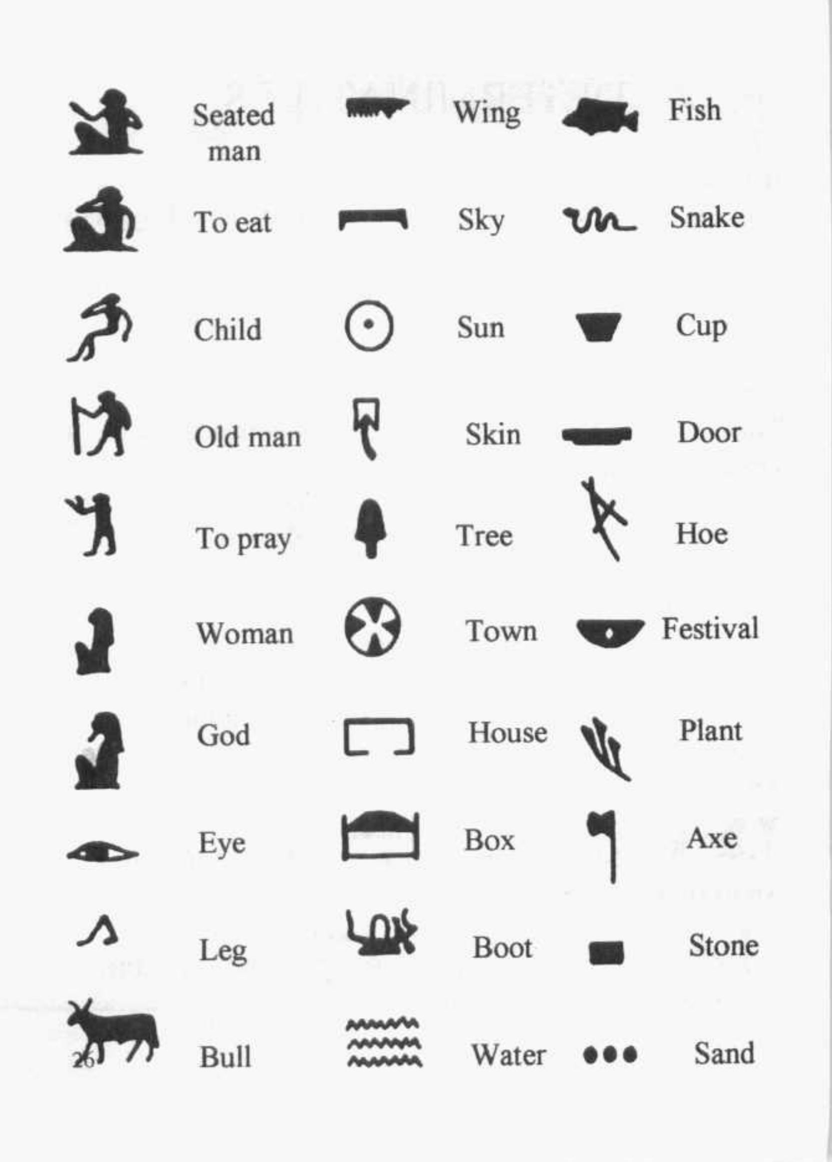
Because the ancient Egyptian did not use the vowels, determinatives are very important in ancient Egyptian language.
As there were words of the same nature in the sound indication or sharing with other words in consonants,it was necessary to have symbols with letters to determine the meaning of the words.
This symbol or determinative is not pronounced but has a visual indication only.
To explain this we have an example from English,the consonants " MN " when we use vowels with them many words will be formed such as :
MAN – MINE – MEN – MOON - MIEN .
Each word of them had a different meaning but if we use the consonants only we'll be in a real problem as we can't distinguish between the meanings without a visual picture determine the meaning.
An example for the acoustic homogeneous:

MR Pyramid . MR Canal.

An example for the shape homogeneous:

SN Smell,kiss . SN Brother

An example for determinatives:


Seated man
Wing
Fish
To eat
Sky
Snake
Child
Sun
Cup
Old man
Skin
Door
To pray
Tree
Hoe
Woman
Town
Festival
God
House
Plant
Eye
Box
Axe
Leg
Boot
Stone
Bull
Water
Sand

PRONOUNS

The ancient Egyptian language is like any language, it had its own system and rules. The beautiful shape that the ancient Egyptian chose to write down with was just a style in writing. But the ancient Egyptian language has the characteristics of a language as we know today. There were a nominal clause, verbal clause, simple and compound sentence. There were also tenses adjectives, demonstrative pronouns, possessives adverbial clauses and superlatives…etc.

For example: The suffix pronouns to explain the regulation rules for the ancient Egyptian language we find that, if the suffix pronoun comes after a noun, it expresses a possessive case but if it comes after a verb then it's a subject and when it comes after a preposition, it's prepositional. These pronouns usually comes after the word related to it whether it's a noun, verb or a preposition. If we want to begin with one of these pronouns, it's necessary to put the article (IW 𓇋𓅱) before it, the article is a defective verb means *is –was- will be* , it comes to emphasize the affirmative case. What we said now is an example that the language is not some words to transmit simple ideas but it was an integral language has riches in linguistics and grammar enables it to express all the aspects of life either material or idea

things such as the daily treatments, literature, stories, instruction, hymns and poetry.

The suffix – pronouns :
Singular

1		I	I,me,my.
2,m		k	You,your.
2,f		TCH	You,your.
3,m		F	He,him,his,it,its.
3,f		S	She,her,it,its.

Plural

1.		N	We,us,our.
2. ·		TCHN	You,your.
3..		SN	They,them,their.

PREPOSITIONS

 M — From,of,with,in,into.

N — For,to,in.

R — To,into,by,at.

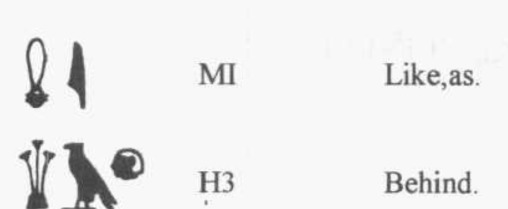
KHR — With,under,during

 HR — Upon,for,at.

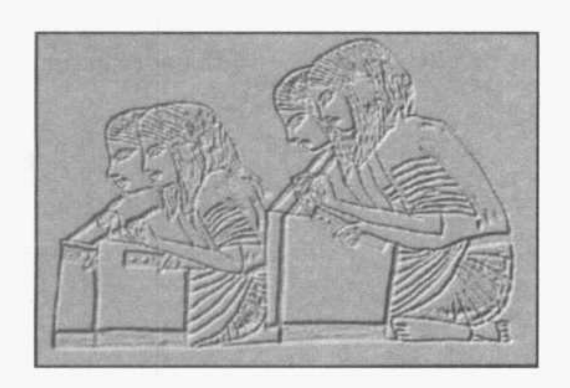
 TP — Upon.

 TCHR — Under.

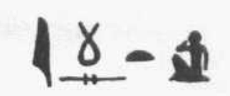
 HNr — With.



	MI	Like,as.
	Ḥ3	Behind.
	M-г	Together with,from.



INTERROGATIVE PARTICLES

	ḤR M	Why
	IKH	What
	KHFT	When
	NTY	Who – Which
	TNW	Where
	IMY	Who – Which
	PTY	What
	ISHST	What

NUMERALS

The ancient Egyptians used some symbols as numbers :

𓏺	1	𓎆	10	𓍢	100
𓆼	1000	𓂭	10000	𓆐	100000
𓁨	1000000				

Example :

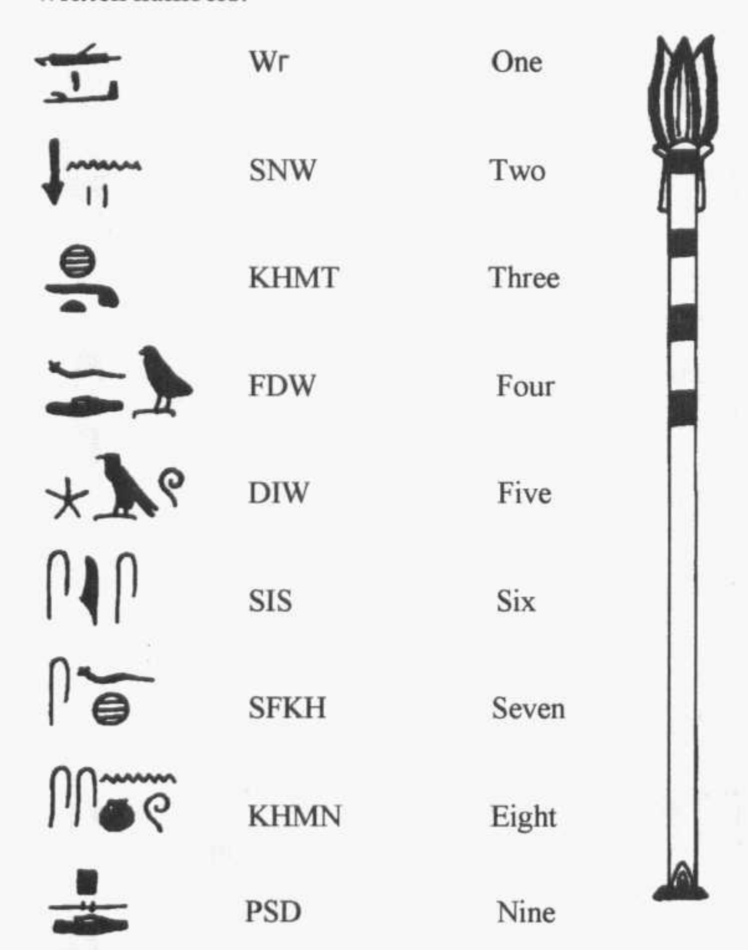
𓏺𓏺𓏺 = 3 𓎆𓎆 = 20 𓍢𓍢𓍢 =300

𓎆𓏺 𓎆𓏺 = 22

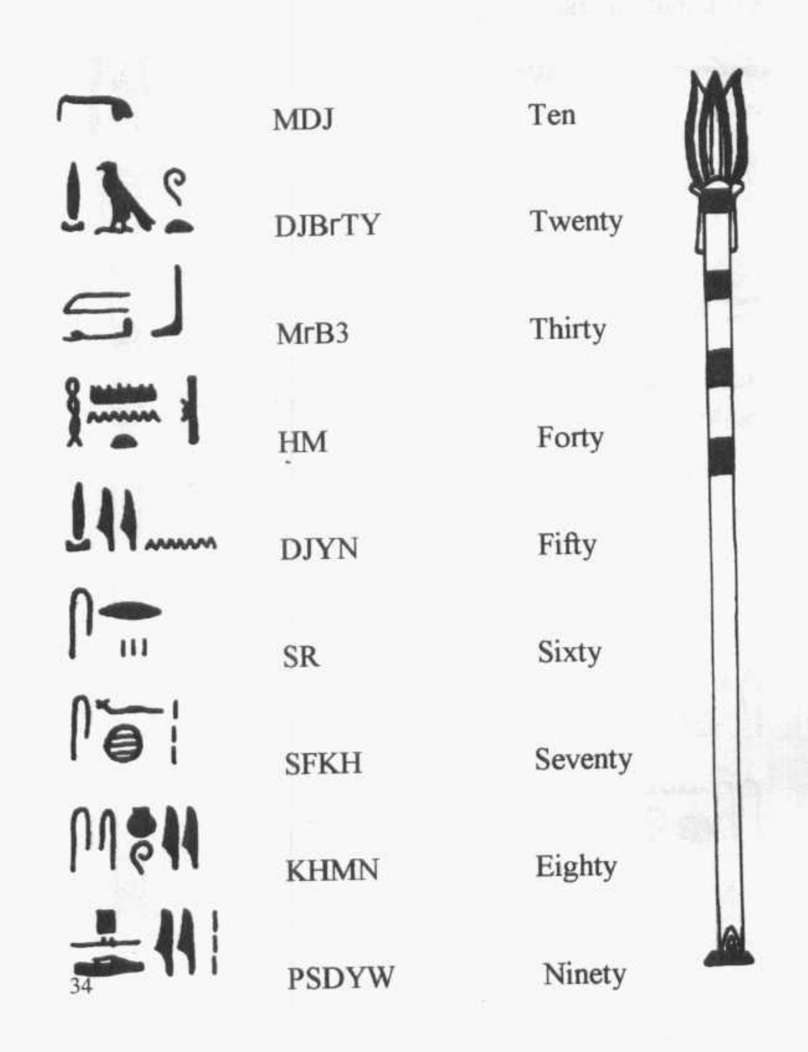
𓍢𓍢 𓎆𓎆𓎆 𓏺𓏺𓏺𓏺𓏺 = 235

𓆼 𓍢𓍢𓍢𓍢 𓎆𓎆 𓏺𓏺𓏺 =1423

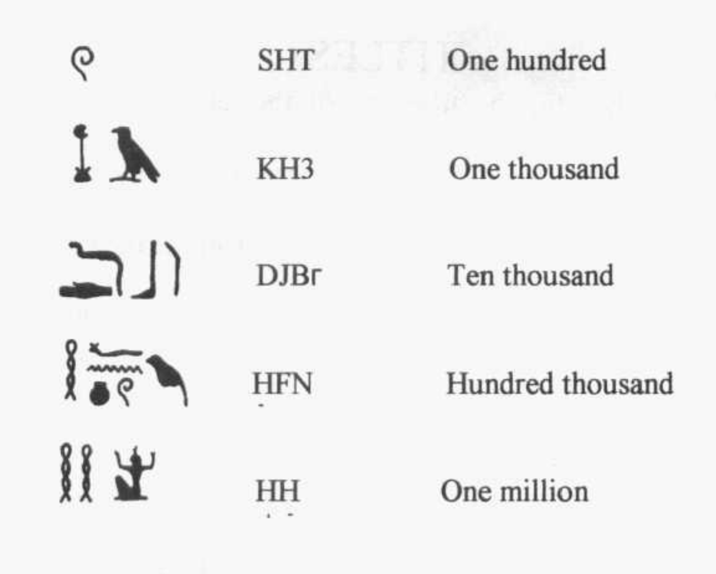
Written numbers:



Wr	One
SNW	Two
KHMT	Three
FDW	Four
DIW	Five
SIS	Six
SFKH	Seven
KHMN	Eight
PSD	Nine



MDJ	Ten
DJBrTY	Twenty
MrB3	Thirty
HM	Forty
DJYN	Fifty
SR	Sixty
SFKH	Seventy
KHMN	Eighty
PSDYW	Ninety



	SHT	One hundred
	KH3	One thousand
	DJBr	Ten thousand
	ḤFN	Hundred thousand
	ḤḤ	One million

Fractions:



	½		¼		1/8
	1/16		1/32		1/64

TITLES

The visitor for the treasures of the ancient Egyptian civilization either the immovable like tombs and temples or the transported like daily life instruments finds several inscriptions and writings involved a lot of titles which come before the names or joined them either the kingly or the general.

So,it was necessary to parenthesize these titles specially what the ancient Egyptians used a lot.



NSW BIT

King of upper and lower Egypt.



DI rNKH DJT

Give life forever.



NSW NB T3WY

King and lord of two lands.



S3 Rr

Son of Ra.



DI rNKH MI Rr

Give life like Ra.



HM . F

His majesty.

rNKH DJT

Living forever.



NB NSWT T3WY

Lord of the thrones of the two lands.



NTR NFR

Good god.



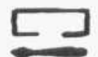
Lord of the crowns

NB KHrW



Mr KHRW

True voice.



PR r3

Great house (Pharaoh).



ḤR NBW

Golden Horus.



NSW ḤMT WRT

Great royal wife (queen).



S3T NSW

Daughter of the king (princess).

IMY-R

Overseer.



ḤRY

Captain.



Ḥ3TY-r

Prince.



RKH NSW

Acquaintance of the king.



SMR

Friend (of king),courtier.



TCHR ḤB

Lector priest.

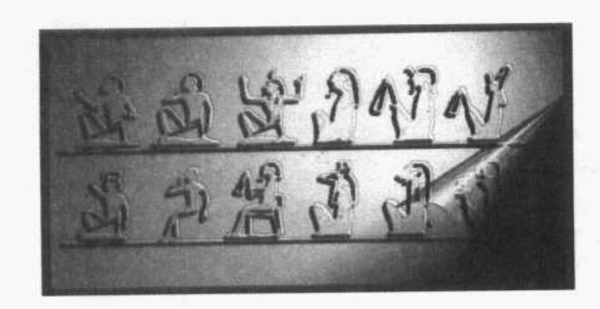
ḤM NTR

Prophet.



ṠHMrYT

Chantress.



CARTOUCHES

In the beginning of the early dynastic period of the ancient Egyptian history,the ancient Egyptian wrote down the king's name in a frame called "Serekh". It is a rectangular frame express the shape of the king's palace front and in the beginning of the old kingdom,the ancient Egyptian used another shape to put the king's name into what we agreed to call "Cartouche" .It's an oval like a rope with a knot in its base. It was taken from the ancient Egyptian's idea about the universe, which means what the sun surrounded.

The ancient Egyptian used the cartouche for writing two names of the king:

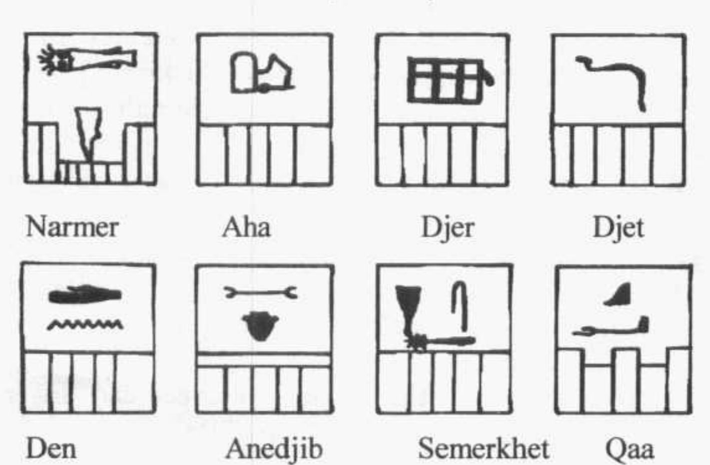
First,the name with title "king of upper and lower Egypt",the other name with title "son of Ra".

The ancient Egyptian used the word "SHNW" to phrase the word cartouche and from the beginning of the 19^{th} dynasty another word appeared that is "MNSH".



Names of principal kings of Egypt

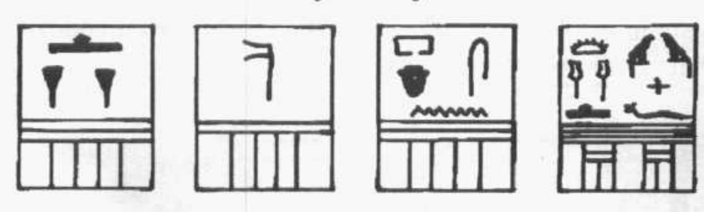
Dynasty I



Narmer Aha Djer Djet

Den Anedjib Semerkhet Qaa

Dynasty II



Hotepsekhemwy Nynetjer Peribsen Khasekhemwy

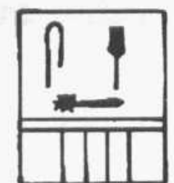
Dynasty III



Sanakhte



Djoser



Sekhemkhet



Khaba



Dynasty IV



Sneferu



Cheops



Chephren



Mycerinus

Dynasty V



Userkaf



Sahura



Unas

Dynasty VI



Teti



Pepi I




Merenra




Pepi II

Dynasty XI



Inyotef




Mentuhotpe II




Mentuhotpe III



Mentuhotpe IV

Dynasty XII



Ammenemes I



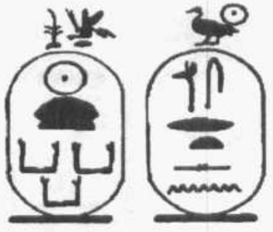

Sesostris I




Ammenemes II




Sesostris II





Sesostris III

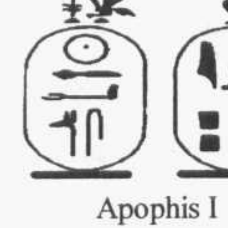
Ammenemes III

Dynasty XV











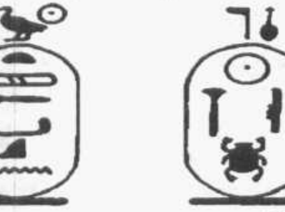
Khyan

Apophis I

Dynasty XVII





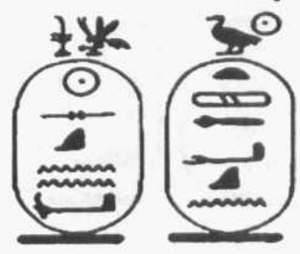




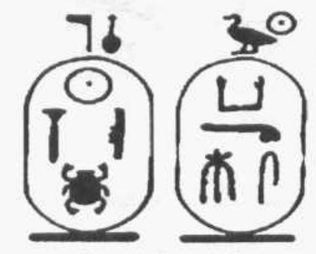
Seqenenra II

Kamose

Dynasty XVIII



Amosis I



Amenhotep I



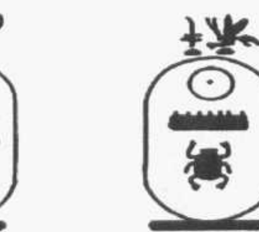
Tuthmosis I



Tuthmosis II



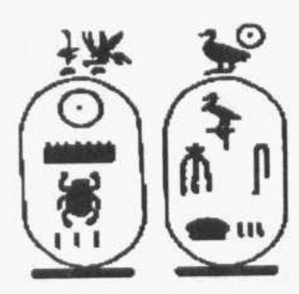
Hatshepsut



Tuthmosis III



Amenhotep II



Tuthmosis IV



Amenhotep III



Akhenaten



Tutankhamoun



Horemheb

Dynasty XVIIII




Ramesses I




Sethos I




Ramesses II




Merneptah

Dynasty XX




Ramesses III




Ramesses IV

Dynasty XXI





Smendes



Psusennes I

Dynasty XXII




Sheshonq I




Osorkon II

Dynasty XXV




Piankhi




Taharqa

Dynasty XXVI



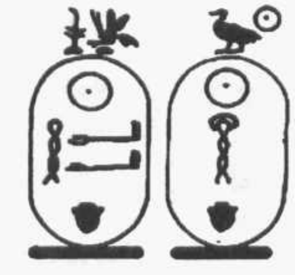
Psammetichus I



Necho II



Psammetichus II



Apries



Amosis II



Psammetichus III

Dynasty XXVII




Cambyses



Xerxes



Artaxerxes

Dynasty XXVIIII




Achoris

Dynasty XXX




Nectanebo I




Nectanebo II

Macedonian kings



Alexander the great

Ptolemaic dynasty





Ptolemy I
Soter I

Cleopatra VII

SOME NAMES OF MEN&WOMEN

At the beginning the ancient Egyptians had believed that man had consisted of seven main elements namely:

TCHT	The material body.
B3	The spirit.
K3	The double.
IB	The heart
RN	The name.
SHWT	The shadow.
3KH	The invisibility.

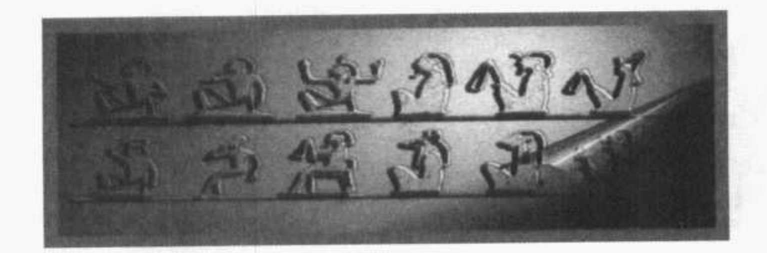
Those seven elements, which had been linked together,had been kept so after death by means of mummification,chanting incantations and offering sacrifice.

In respect to the names of men and women which were used in ancient Egypt.There were names related to the religion and anther related to life with the recognition of the differences in the personal names in the ancient Egyptian ages from the present names because of the time,belief and linguistic dissimilarity between ancient and modern ages.Although some names appeared to be similar in meaning to some what.
We begin with some male names:

P3SR	Boss
MRW	Beloved
ḤSY-Rr	Praise Ra
SN MWT	Son of Mut “Mut-goddess”
NKHT	Mighty
IMN M Ḥ3T	Amoun in the front “Amoun-god”
WSR Ḥ3T	Wealthy
DJSR	Solemn

Some feminine names:

	NFR TITI	The beautiful is coming
	NFR T3 RY	Beauty of beauties
	MRT	Beloved
	S3T MRT	Beloved daughter
	NFR	The beautiful
	SSHN	Lotus"lotus plant"



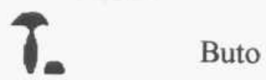
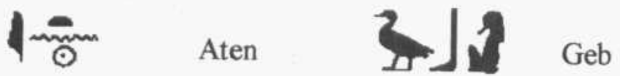
ANCIENT EGYPTIAN GODS

Without taking up in the religious philosophy of the ancient Egyptian and the theological complications of the ancient Egyptian religion, which happened as a result to the accumulation of the ancient Egyptian's doctrines in the course of the ancient Egyptian ages. The thing that led to a complicated and entangled the theological system forming a religious belief with consistent base lines and many other subdivision ones. However, it was all in one system forming the ancient Egyptian religious doctrines. Since his early ages and his existence on banks of the River Nile, the ancient Egyptian aspired to the religious aspects as a social phenomenon any community needs in spite of its simplest primitive situation. The ancient Egyptian felt the forces surrounded him, connected with and affected his life whether it was from nature like the sun,the moon,the wind and the Nile flood…Etc.Or the

strength and usefulness features in animals like Cow, lion and crocodile.... Etc. So, This feeling developed to a feeling that there are invisible forces behind these features connected with, and affected his life which led to the appearance of several gods with invisible force behind each one. With the development of the ancient Egyptian society holiness extended to include the abstract matters like wisdom which was symbolized with the shape of Ibis and fertility which was symbolized in the shape of ox. In the course of time the ancient Egyptian began to form gods in the shape of humans or a human shape with a head of an animal or an animal symbol like the goddess *"Hathor"* which was a woman in shape with a head of cow and sometimes two horns of a cow only.

There is no doubt that gods were the base line of the ancient Egyptian religion besides that this religion in the course of centuries of ancient Egypt was a cohesive integrated theological system.

SOME NAMES OF THE GODS:

	Amoun		Buto
	Aten		Geb
	Atum		Hathor
	Anuket		Horus
	Bastet		Hekat
	Bes		Isis





Khepri
Noun
Khonsu
Osiris
Khnum
Ptah
Maat
Ra
Montu
Satis
Mut
Sekhmet
Neit
Serquet




Serapis
Tatenen
Seshat
Tayet
Set
Tefnut
Sokar
Thoth
Sobek
Wdjet
Soped
Wer
Shu
Wepwawet



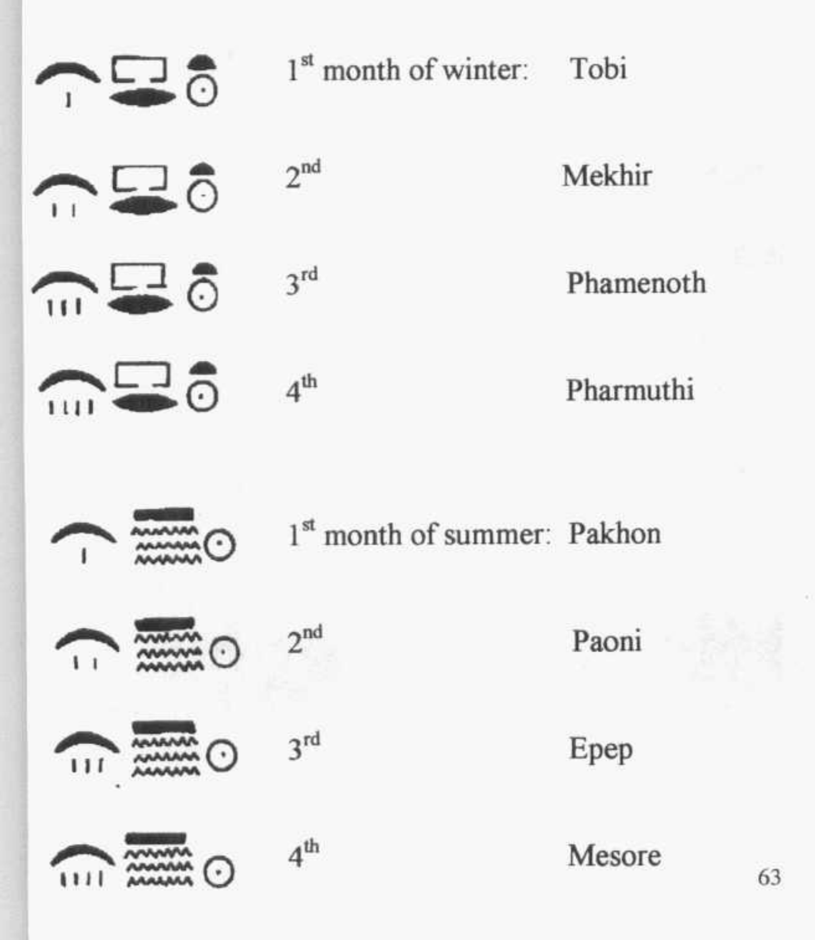
Time

The old Egyptian year consisted of three seasons:

	3KHT	Inundation
 	PRT	Winter
	SHMW	Summer

The names of the months:

1st month of inundation:	Thoth
2nd	Paopi
3rd	Hathor
4th	Khoiak

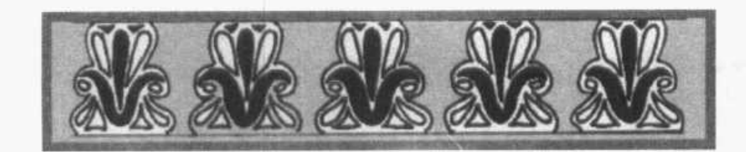


	1st month of winter:	Tobi
	2nd	Mekhir
	3rd	Phamenoth
	4th	Pharmuthi
	1st month of summer:	Pakhon
	2nd	Paoni
	3rd	Epep
	4th	Mesore

The ancient Egyptian used this words:

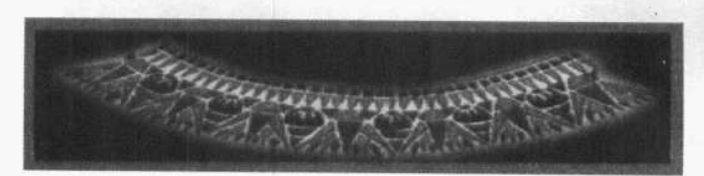


Hieroglyph	Transliteration	Meaning
	RNPT	Year
	3BD	Month
	HRW	Day
	WNWT	Hour
	3T	Minute
	H3T	Second
	DW3	Morning
	GRH	Night

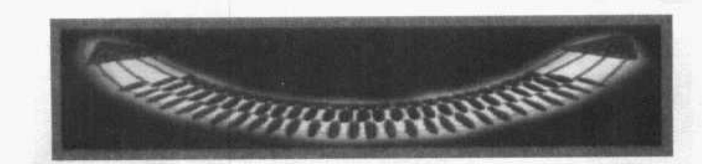


METALS&JEWELRY

	NBW	Gold
	ḤDJ	Silver
	ḤSMN	Bronze
	BI3	Copper
	MFKT	Turquoise
	KHSBD	Lapis lazuli
	ḤRST	Carnelian



	TCHḤNT	Fayence,glass
	KHNMT	Red jasper
	SHS	Alabaster
	rrW	Ring
	WSKH	Collar
	NBYT	Collar
	MNIT	Necklace



CROWNS



The white crown
Of upper Egypt



The red crown
of lower Egypt





The double crown



The blue crown



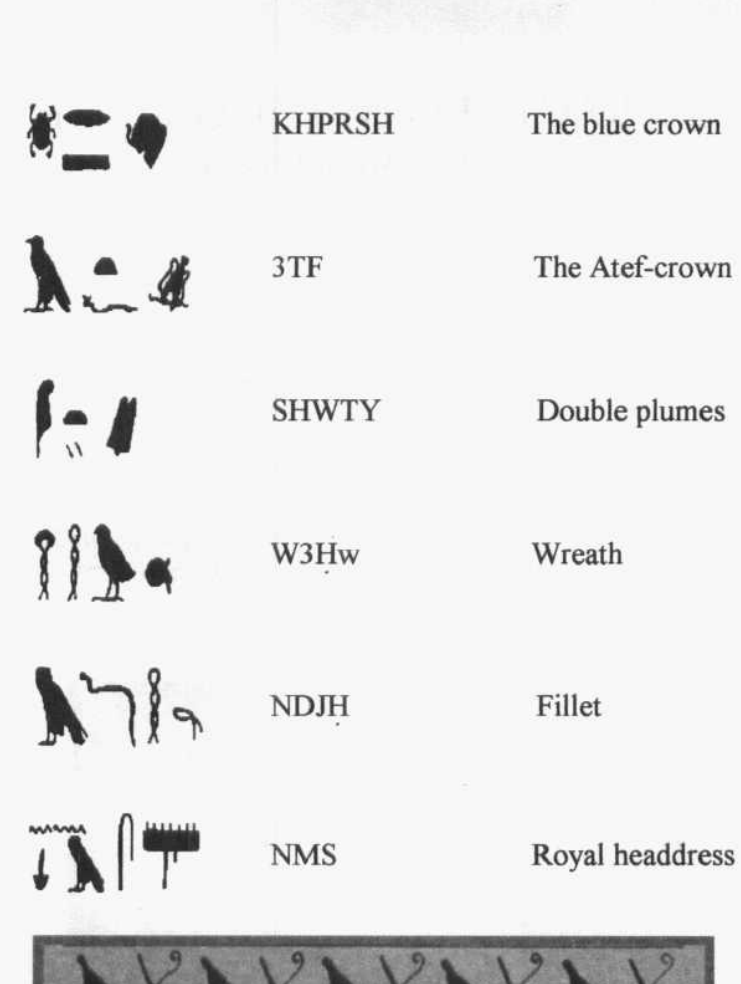
Atef crown



Nemes headdress

	ḤDJT	The white crown
	SHMr-S	Crown of upper Egypt
	DSHRT	Red crown
	MḤ-S	Crown of lower Egypt
	WRRT	Great crown
	SKHMTY	The double crown





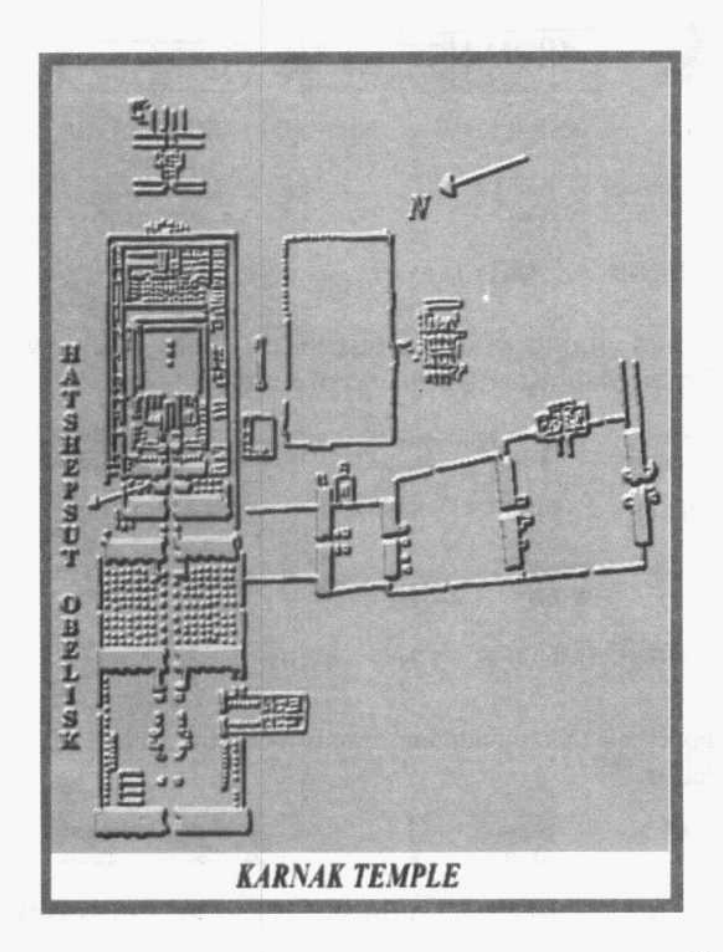
	KHPRSH	The blue crown
	3TF	The Atef-crown
	SHWTY	Double plumes
	W3Ḥw	Wreath
	NDJḤ	Fillet
	NMS	Royal headdress

EXTRACTS FROM THE OBELISK OF HATSHEPSUT

Hatshepsut had erected four obelisks in Karnak temple;two of which had stood outside the eastern wall of the temple.The other two had stood between the fourth and fifth pylon within the temple.
Of those obelisks only one has remained of this day near the obelisk of king Tuthmosis I.
The remaining obelisk is an enormous one. It stands as high as 29,50 M,weighs 323 tons.
On its sides and base are some inscriptions,on the following pages we shall give the translation of the eastern side of the obelisk and a part of inscriptions on the base.







KARNAK TEMPLE

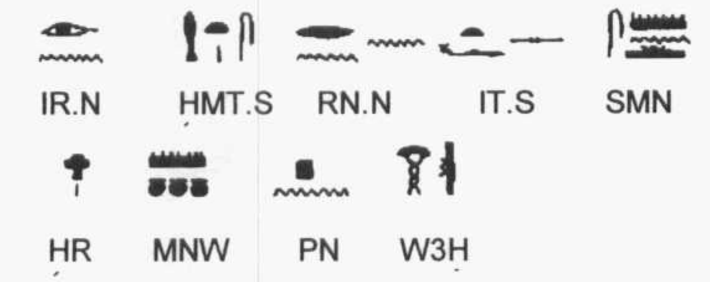
The eastern side of Hatshepsut obelisk:



HR WSRT K3W NSW BIT M3rT k3 Rr

IMN-Rr MRYT

Hours strong of spirit queen of upper and lower Egypt Maat-Ka-Ra beloved of Amoun.



IR.N HMT.S RN.N IT.S SMN

HR MNW PN W3H

Forever this monument stands with the name of her father.



KHFT RDIT I3W.N NSW BIT NB T3WY

r3 KHPR K3 Rr IN ḤM N NTR PN SHPS

When flattery was given to king of upper and lower Egypt.Master of the lands Aa-Kheper-Ka-Ra"Tuthmosis I" by his majesty the great noble god.

KHFT SrḤr TKHNWY WRWY IN ḤMT.S

M SP-TP

When two great obelisks have been erected by her majesty in the first occasion.

DJD PW IN NB NTRW

They are words by the master of the gods.

IN IT TCH NSW BIT r3 KHPR K3 Rr



DI TP RD SMNT TKHNW

It is your father king of upper and lower Egypt Aa-Kheper- Ka-Ra giver of command to erect the obelisks.



IW ḤMT TĊH R WḤM-MNW IRT rNKH TI DJT

Your majesty shall repeat the monuments causing life forever.



Some inscriptions on base of Hatshepsut obelisk:

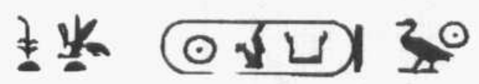


ґNKH HRT WSRT K3W NBTY W3DJT RNPWT

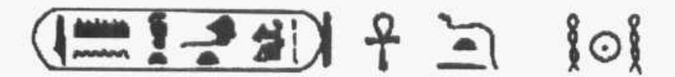


HR NWB NTRT KH3ґW

Living Horus strong spirited green of years, golden Horus the bright goddess.



NSW BIT M3ґT K3 Rґ S3 Rґ



CHNMT IMN H3T SHPSWT ґNKH DJT NHH

Goddess of upper and lower Egypt Maat-Ka-Ra daughter of sun Hatshepsut eternal life forever.



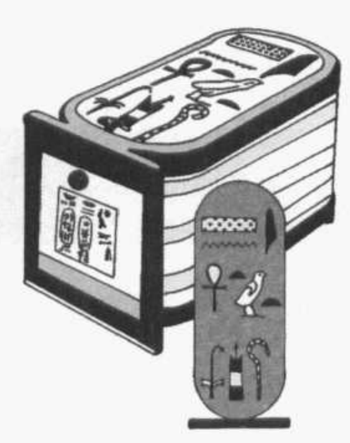
Daughter of Amoun-Ra who is in his heart.



EXTRACTS FROM THE TREASURES OF TUTANKHAMOUN

The tomb of Tutankhamoun is one of the most important tombs in the valley of the kings.It owes its fame to the fact that it had not been looted,but had remained intact until it had been later discovered by Haward Carter in November 1922.
On the following pages we shall give the translation of some text which inscribed on the treasures of Tutankhamoun.

A wooden box. Length 64,5 CM-width 29,8 CM-height 31,7 CM.





IMN TWT ꜥNKH

Tutankhamoun=Living image of Amoun

ḤḲ3 Ruler

IWNW Heliopolis

SHMꜥW The southern end of upper Egypt

Ruler of Thebes.



Alabaster chalice. Height 18,3 CM.



Transliteration	Translation
IMN-Rr	Amoun-Ra
NB	Lord
NSWT	Thrones
T3WY	Two lands
NB	Lord
PT	Sky
MRY	Beloved

Beloved of Amoun-Ra, lord of the thrones of two lands, lord of the sky.



NSW BIT	King of upper and lower Egypt
Rr KHPRW NB	Neb-Khprw-Ra
DI	Give
rNKH	Life

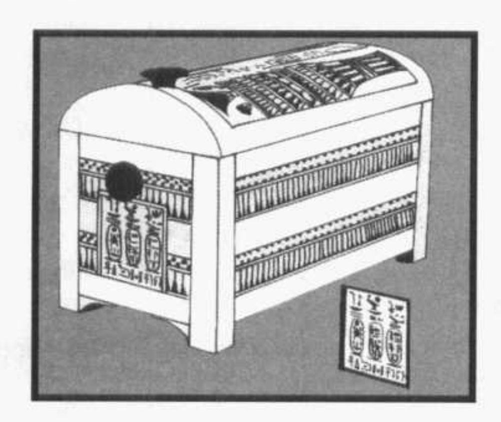
King of upper and lower Egypt Neb-Khprw-Ra, given life.



S3-Rr	Son of Ra
IMN-TWT -rNKH	Tutankhamoun
HK3	Ruler
ÍẆNW	Helioplis
SHMrW	The southern
DJT	Eternity

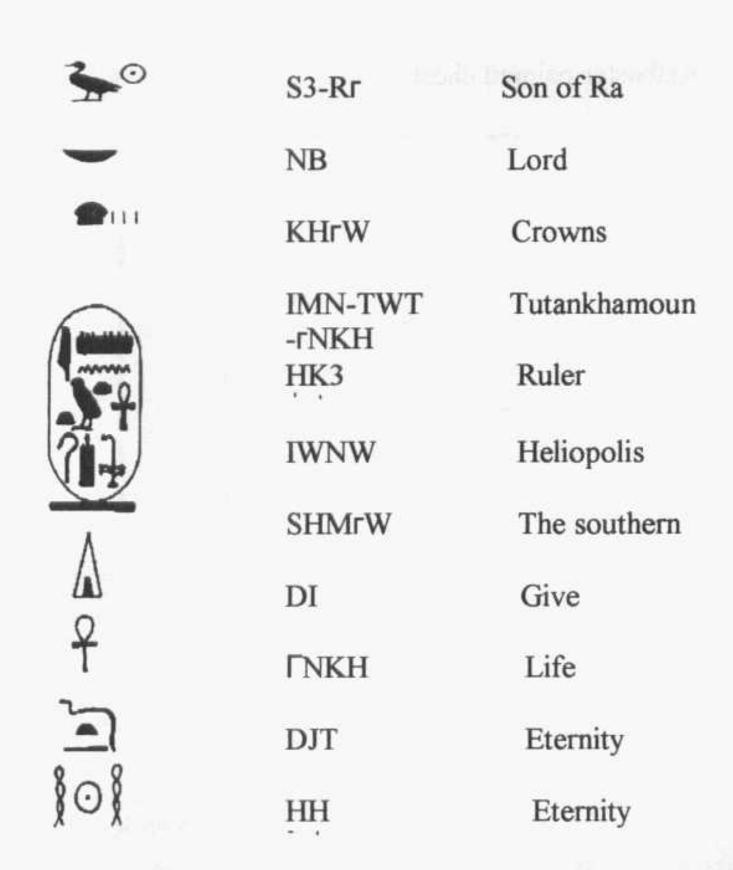
Son of Ra Tutankhamoun,ruler of Thebes,eternity.

Alabaster painted chest



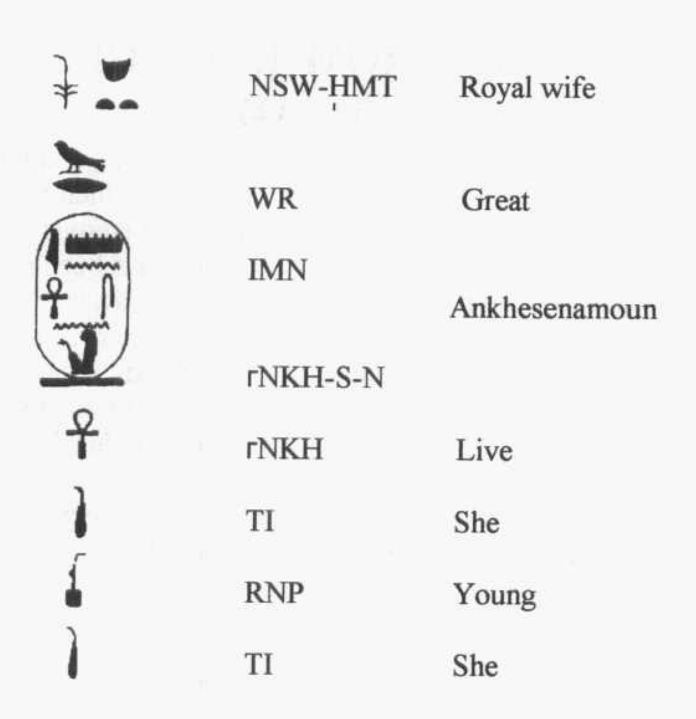
	NTR-NFR	Good god
	NB	Lord
	T3WY	Two lands
	Rr KHPRW NB	Neb-Khprw- Ra

The good god,lord of the two lands Neb-Khprw-Ra.



Transliteration	Translation
S3-Rr	Son of Ra
NB	Lord
KHrW	Crowns
IMN-TWT -rNKH	Tutankhamoun
HK3	Ruler
IWNW	Heliopolis
SHMrW	The southern
DI	Give
ΓNKH	Life
DJT	Eternity
HH	Eternity

Son of Ra, lord of the crowns, Tutankhamoun, ruler of Thebes, given life forever and ever.



	NSW-ḤMT	Royal wife
	WR	Great
	IMN	Ankhesenamoun
	rNKH-S-N	
	rNKH	Live
	TI	She
	RNP	Young
	TI	She

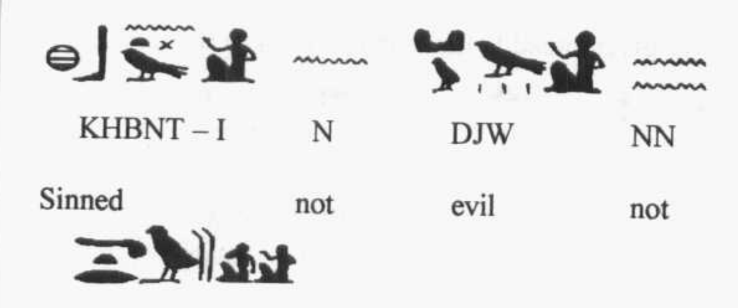
The great royal wife Ankhesenamoun,may she live and be young.

A PART FROM BOOK OF THE DEAD

The ancient Egyptians had possessed a large number of religious chants and hymns with prayers which had been believed to help the deceased in his dangerous journey until the sanctuary of the netherworld had been reached where a serene after life with the gods awaited. Those chants had been named, the texts of the pyramids, the texts of the coffins, the Book of the Dead, the Book of the Caves, the Book of the Gates, the Book of what is found in the netherworld, Book of "Amduat" and the Book of the Earth.

The Book of the Dead consists of a number of spells, aimed at the protection of the deceased in the next world. On the following a simplified idea about some hymns from Book of the Dead.





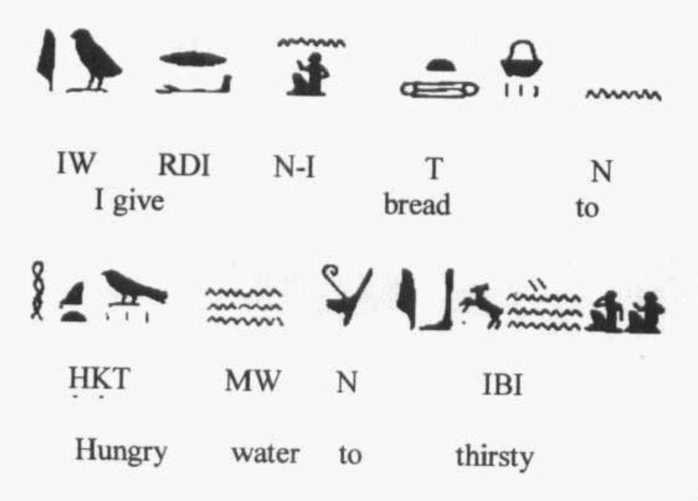
KHBNT – I N DJW NN

Sinned not evil not

MTRW – I

witness

I have come to you. Not have I committed faults, not have I sinned, not have I done evil, not have I borne false witness.



IW RDI N-I T N

I give bread to

HKT MW N IBI

Hungry water to thirsty

I have given bread to the hungry, water to the thirsty.



INK	rB	R	rB	rrW
I am	pure	mouth	pure	hands

I am pure of mouth, pure of hands.



NB	M3rT	rB	KWI
Lord	truth	pure	I am

Lord of truth, I am pure.



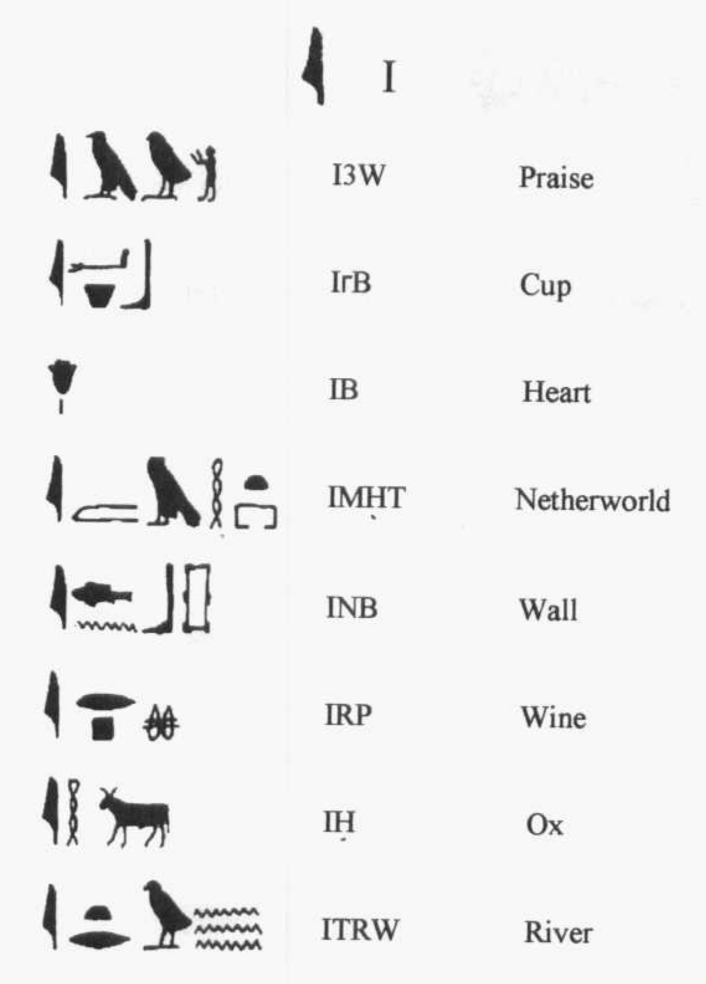
A CONCISE DICTIONARY
HIEROGLYPHIC-ENGLISH



3



3WT	Offering
3BT	Family
3PD	Goose
3KHT	Horizon
3Ḳ	Perish
3ḲḤW	Axe
3D	Angry



I

Transliteration	Meaning
I3W	Praise
IrB	Cup
IB	Heart
IMḤT	Netherworld
INB	Wall
IRP	Wine
IḤ	Ox
ITRW	River



	ITCH3	Thief
	IDI	Be deaf
	IDYT	Girl
	IDR	Flock

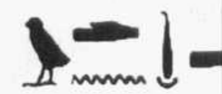
Y

	YM	Sea
	YH	Hey

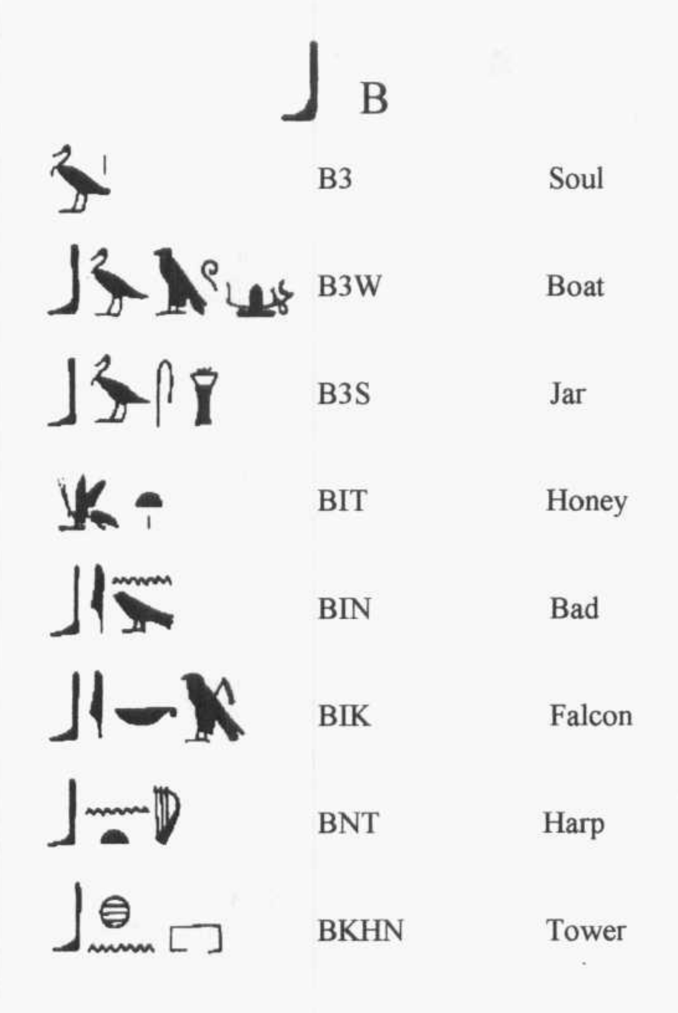


Hieroglyphs	Transliteration	Meaning
	r3	Door
	r3	Donkey
	rWT	Crook
	rFF	Fly
	rNKH	Mirror
	rḤrW	Ships
	rSH3	Many
	rḲ	Enter

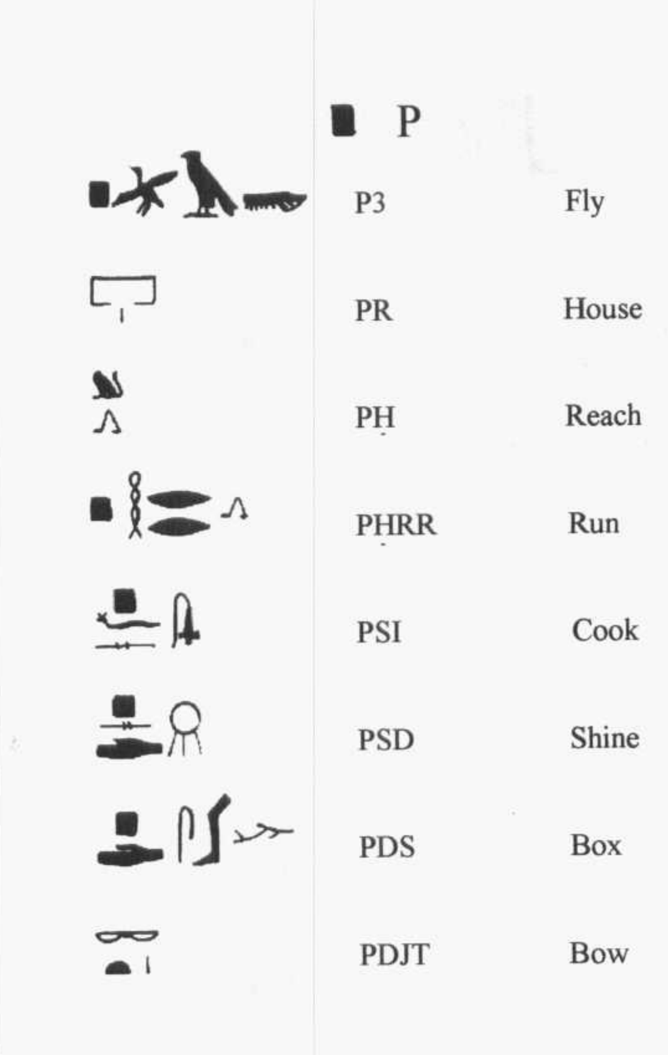
 W

	W3W	Wave
	WI	Mummy
	WrW	Soldier
	WNF	Be glad, gay
	WR	Great
	WSR	Powerful
	WSKH	Wide
	WDN	Heavy

B



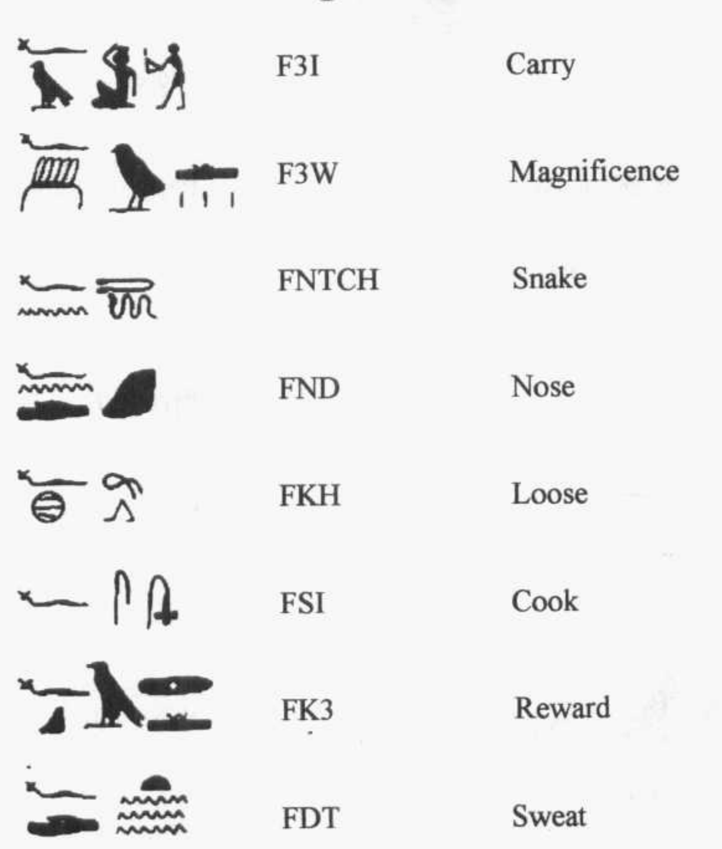
Transliteration	Meaning
B3	Soul
B3W	Boat
B3S	Jar
BIT	Honey
BIN	Bad
BIK	Falcon
BNT	Harp
BKHN	Tower



P

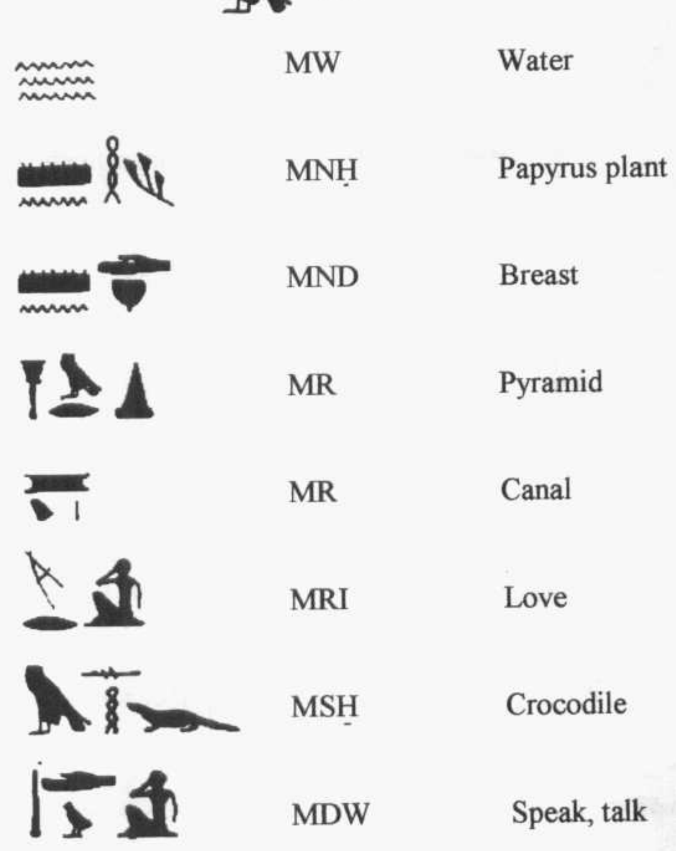
	P3	Fly
	PR	House
	PḤ	Reach
	PḤRR	Run
	PSI	Cook
	PSD	Shine
	PDS	Box
	PDJT	Bow

F



	F3I	Carry
	F3W	Magnificence
	FNTCH	Snake
	FND	Nose
	FKH	Loose
	FSI	Cook
	FK3	Reward
	FDT	Sweat

 M



	MW	Water
	MNḤ	Papyrus plant
	MND	Breast
	MR	Pyramid
	MR	Canal
	MRI	Love
	MSẖ	Crocodile
	MDW	Speak, talk

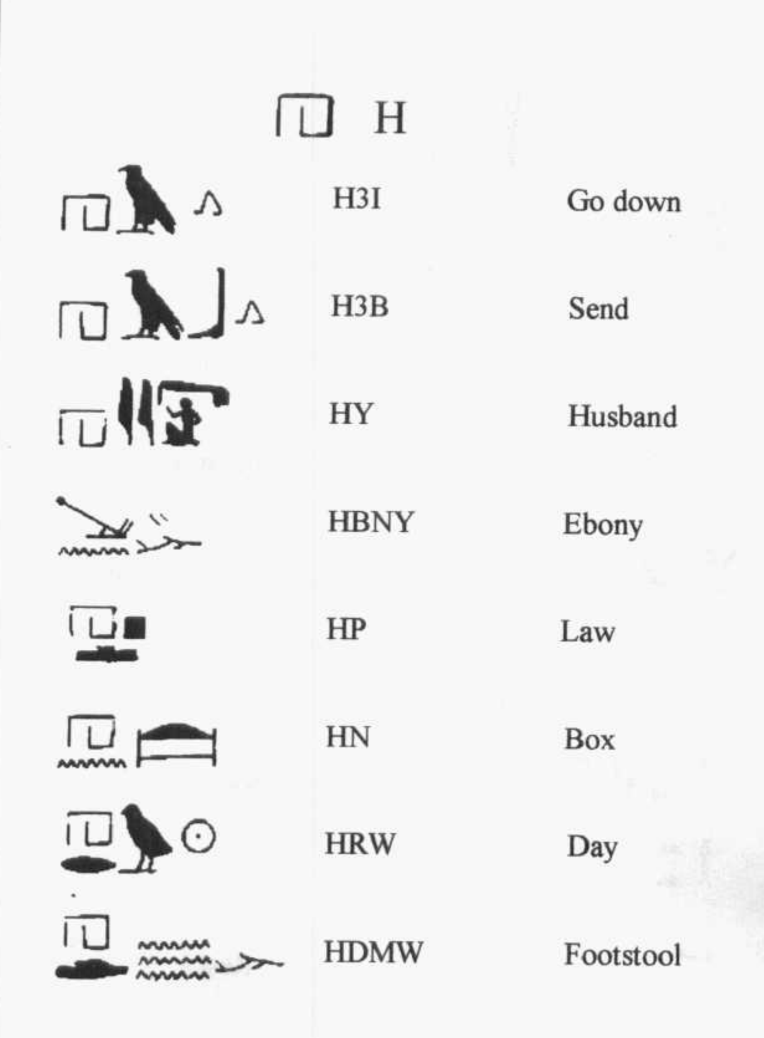
N

	N	Not
	NIWT	Town
	NW	Time
	NB	Lord
	NFR	Good
	NS	Tongue
	NKN	Damage
	NT	Water

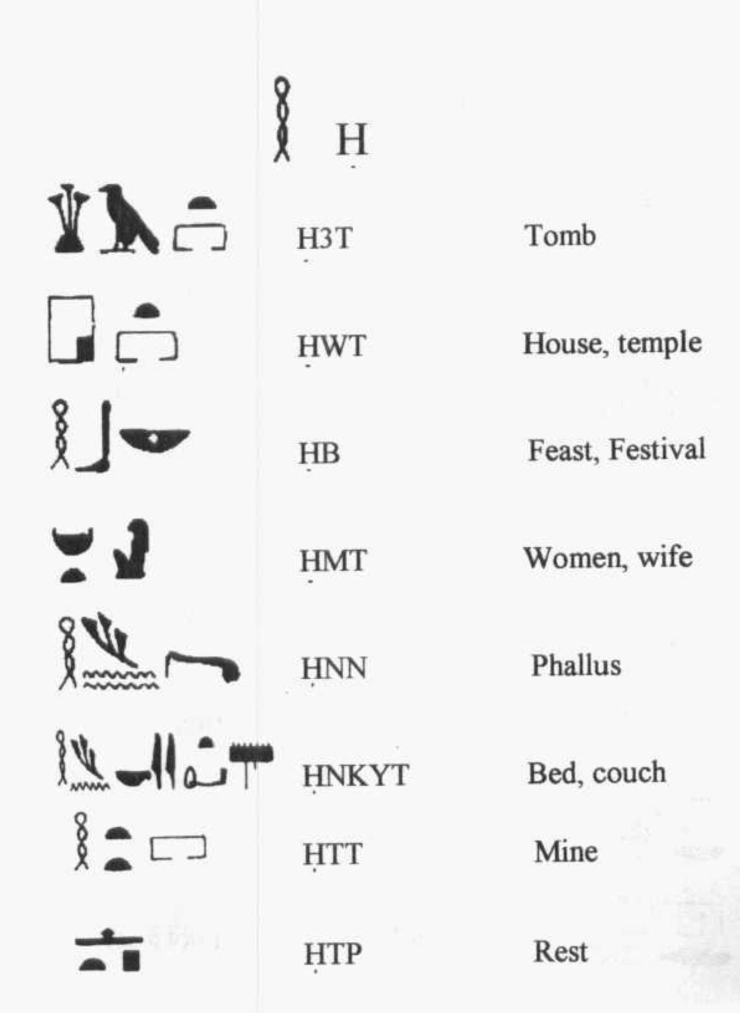
R

	Rr	Sun
	RWT	Dance
	RM	Fish
	RN	Name
	RNPI	Young
	RNN	Praise
	RK	Time
	RD	Grow

H

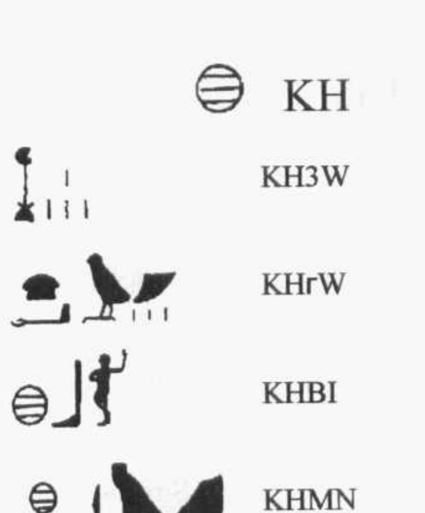


	H3I	Go down
	H3B	Send
	HY	Husband
	HBNY	Ebony
	HP	Law
	HN	Box
	HRW	Day
	HDMW	Footstool



Ḥ

Transliteration	Meaning
Ḥ3T	Tomb
ḤWT	House, temple
ḤB	Feast, Festival
ḤMT	Women, wife
ḤNN	Phallus
ḤNKYT	Bed, couch
ḤTT	Mine
ḤTP	Rest

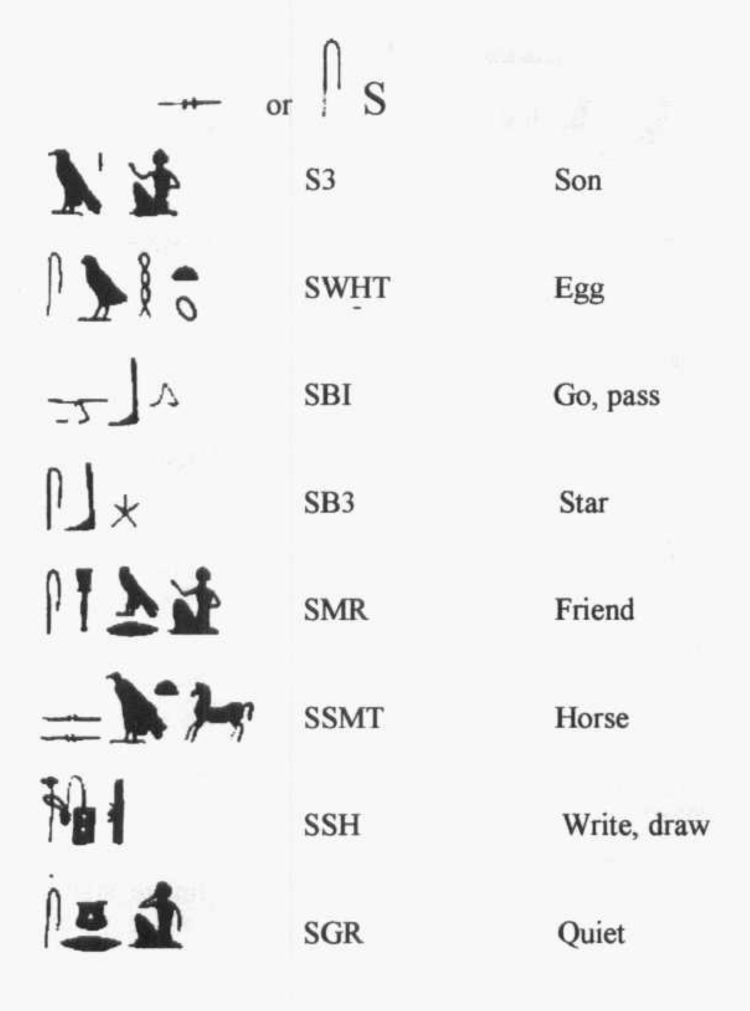


KH

	KH3W	Lotus-plants
	KHrW	Weapons
	KHBI	Dance
	KHMN	Smell
	KHRW	Voice
	KHRWY	Enemy
	KHT	Fire
	KHT	Wood

CH

	CH3T	Swamp
	CH3CH3TI	Tempest
	CHN	Tent
	CHNW	Stream
	CHNM	Join
	CHNN	Destroy
	CHRD	Child
	CHDB	Kill

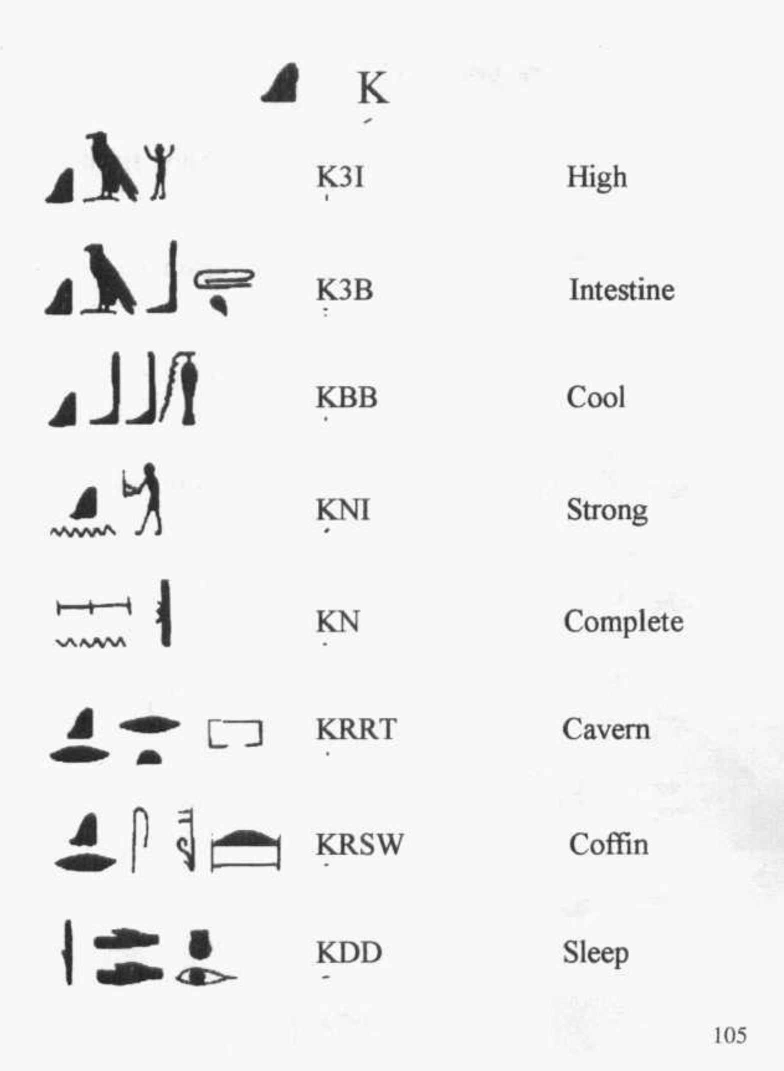


or S

	S3	Son
	SWḪT	Egg
	SBI	Go, pass
	SB3	Star
	SMR	Friend
	SSMT	Horse
	SSH	Write, draw
	SGR	Quiet

SH

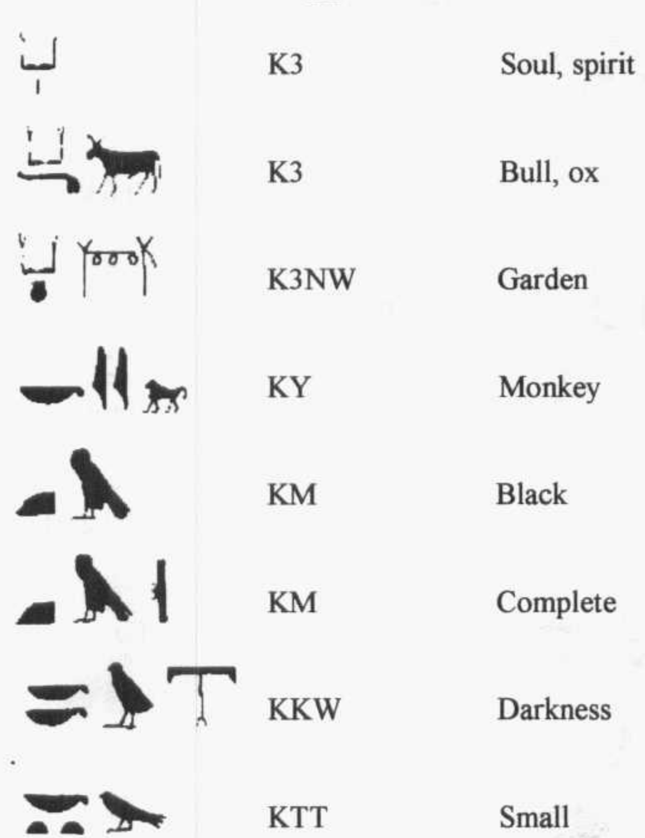
	SH3BW	Food
	SHWT	Feather
	SHFDW	Papyrus roll
	SHN	Tree
	SHNY	Hair
	SHRR	Small
	SHS	Cord, rope
	SHSP	Image, statue



K

Hieroglyphs	Transliteration	Meaning
	K3I	High
	K3B	Intestine
	KBB	Cool
	KNI	Strong
	KN	Complete
	KRRT	Cavern
	KRSW	Coffin
	KDD	Sleep

K



	K3	Soul, spirit
	K3	Bull, ox
	K3NW	Garden
	KY	Monkey
	KM	Black
	KM	Complete
	KKW	Darkness
	KTT	Small



G

Hieroglyphs	Transliteration	Meaning
	GB3	Arm
	GBB	Earth
	GMI	Find
	GMW	Mourning
	GNN	Be weak
	GRḤ	Night
	GRG	Found
	GSI	Run

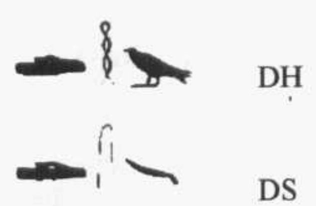
T

	T3	Land, earth
	T3	Hot
	TIT	Image
	TISW	Stick
	TP	Head
	TR	Season
	TKHN	Obelisk
	TSH	Smash

 TCH

	TCH3W	Air, wind
	TCH3Y	Man, male
	TCH3T	Vizier
	TCHBN	Be quick
	TCHNI	Old man
	TCHHM	Hunt
	TCHSI	Raise
	TCHT	Table"for Food"

 D

	D3T	Netherworld
	DW3	Morning
	DP	Taste
	DPT	Ship
	DM	Sharp
	DNH	Wing
	DH	Low
	DS	Knife



DJ

	DJ3DJ3	Head
	DJr	Storm
	DJW	Bad, evil
	DJR	Wall
	DJRWY	Colour
	DJT	Eternity
	DJD	Say
	DJDFT	Snake

CHRONOLOGY

Early dynastic period	Dynasty I	3100-2890 B.C
	Dynasty II	2890-2686 B.C
Old kingdom	Dynasty III	2686-2613 B.C
	Dynasty IV	2613-2494 B.C
	Dynasty V	2494-2345 B.C
	Dynasty VI	2345-2181 B.C
First intermediate period	Dynasties VII-X	2181-2040 B.C
Middle kingdom	Dynasty XI	2133-1991 B.C
	Dynasty XII	1991-1786 B.C
Second intermediate period	Dynasties XIII-XVII	1786-1567 B.C
New kingdom	Dynasty XVII	1567-1320 B.C
	Dynasty XIX	1320-1200 B.C
	Dynasty XX	1200-1085 B.C
Late period	Dynasties XXI-XXX	1085-343 B.C
Persian kings		343-332 B.C
Alexander the great		332 B.C

LIST OF NOMES OF UPPER EGYPT

N	Egyptian name	Greek name	Present name	Gods of nome	The symbol
1	Taseti	Elephantine	Aswan	Khnum Satis Anuket	
2	Weset-Her	Apollinopolis	Edfu	Behdety-Hathor-Ihy	
3	Nekhen	Elityaspolis Hyrakonpolis	El Kap El Kom El Ahmar	Nekhbet-Horus	
4	Waset	Diospolis-Magna	Luxor	Montu-Amoun Ra Mut	
5	Neterwi	Koptos	Qaft	Min	
6	Ity	Tentyris	Dendera	Hathor-Horus-Ihy	
7	Pat	Diospolis-Parva	Hu	Hathor	
8	Tawer	Abydos	El Araba El Madfuna	Oziris-Khenti Amentiu	
9	Menu	Panopolis	Akhmeim	Min	
10	Wadjet	Aphroditopol is	Kom Eshqaw	Ma Hesa-Horus	
11	Shai	Hypselis	Shatab	Horus-Set-Khnum	

LIST OF NOMES OF UPPER EGYPT

N	Egyptian name	Greek name	Present name	Gods of nome	The symbol
12	Goft	Herakompo-lis	The east bank of Asuit	Horus-Matit	
13	Negfet Khentet	Lycopolis	Asuit	Wepwaw-et	
14	Negfet Behtet	Kousai	El Quseya	Hathor	
15	Uno	Hermopolis	El Ashmoun-ein	Thoth	
16	Mehet	Hyrakonpo-lis	Near El Minia	Horus	
17	Enbu	Cynopolis	El Qeis	Anubis	
18	Enti	Hipponos	El Heiba	Anubis-Sokar	
19	Wapu	Oxyrhynkhos	El Bahnasa	Herichef	
20	Nearet Khentet	Herakleopo-Lis	Ehnasya	Herichef-Khnum	
21	Nearet Brehtet	Nelopolis	Abu Seir El Malaq	Khnum-Hathor	
22	Mentut	Aphroditopo-lis	Atfeih	Hathor-Sobek	

LIST OF NOMES OF LOWER EGYPT

N	Egyptian name	Greek name	Present name	Gods of nome	The symbol
1	Eneb-Heg	Memphis	Miet Rahina	Ptah-Sekhmet Sokar	
2	Ayue	Letopolis	Ousiem	Horus	
3	Ement	Gynayoko-polis	Kum El Hesn	Amentet-Hathor	
4	Neit-Sy	Prosopites	Zawyet Razein	Neit	
5	Neit-Mehet	Sais	Sa El Hagar	Neit	
6	Gukhasu	Xois	Skha	Amoun Ra	
7	Ra-Amenti	Metelis	El Atf	Ha-Isis-Horus	
8	Ra-Eyab	Hieronpolis	Tel El Maskhuta	Atum	
9	Engti	Busiris	Abu Seir Bena	Oziris-Horus	
10	Eih-Kem	Athribis	Tel Atryb	Horus (khenti Khti)	

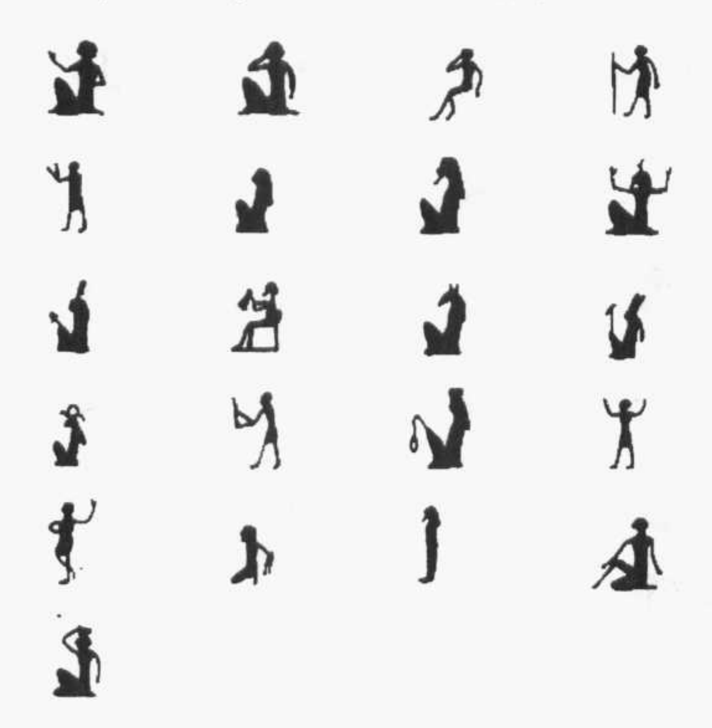
LIST OF NOMES OF LOWER EGYPT

N	Egyptian name	Greek name	Present name	Gods of nome	The symbol
11	Ka-Heseb	Kabasa	Harbeit	Horu Onuris	
12	Theb-Netret	Sebenny-tos	Samanud	Onuris-Hor Akhti	
13	Heka-Ankh	Heliopolis	Ain Shams	Ra-Atum-Thoth	
14	Khnt-Eyab	Tanys	San El Hagar	Horus-Set	
15	Thoth	Hermopolis	Damanhur	Horus-Thoth	
16	Hat-Meheit	Mendes	Tel El Rabea	Khnum	
17	Behdet	Diospolis Parva	Tel El Balamun	Soped-Amoun Ra Horus	
18	Emty-Khenti	Bubastis	Tel Basta	Bastet	
19	Emty-Behu	Bouto	Tel El Faraiyn	Wdjet	
20	Soped	Arabia	Saft El Henna	Soped	

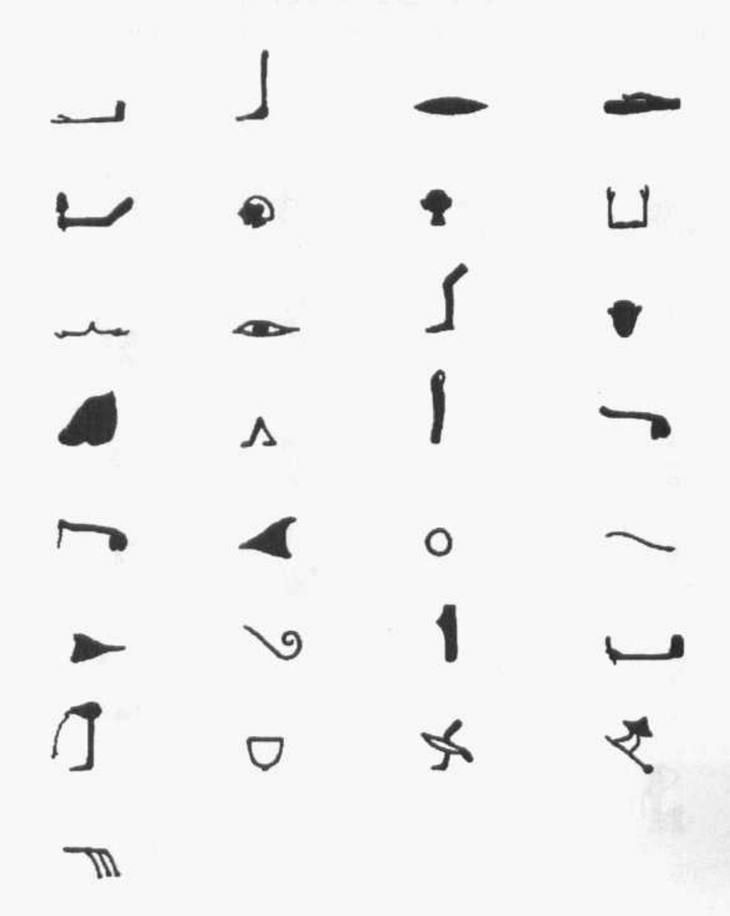
LIST OF SIGNS

On the following the signs which this book contained.

MEN, WOMEN, GODS& GODDESSES



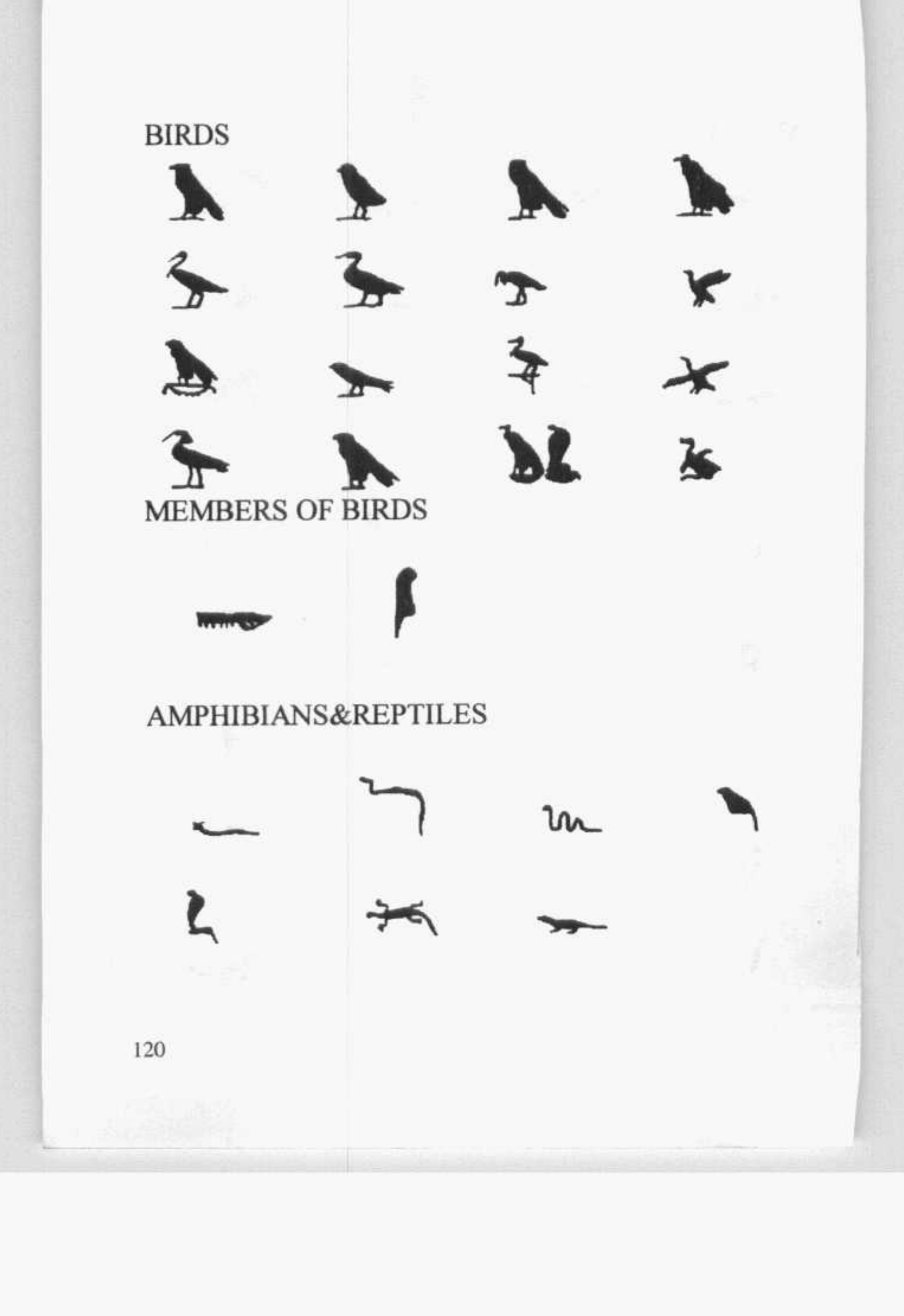
MEMBERS OF THE BODY



ANIMALS



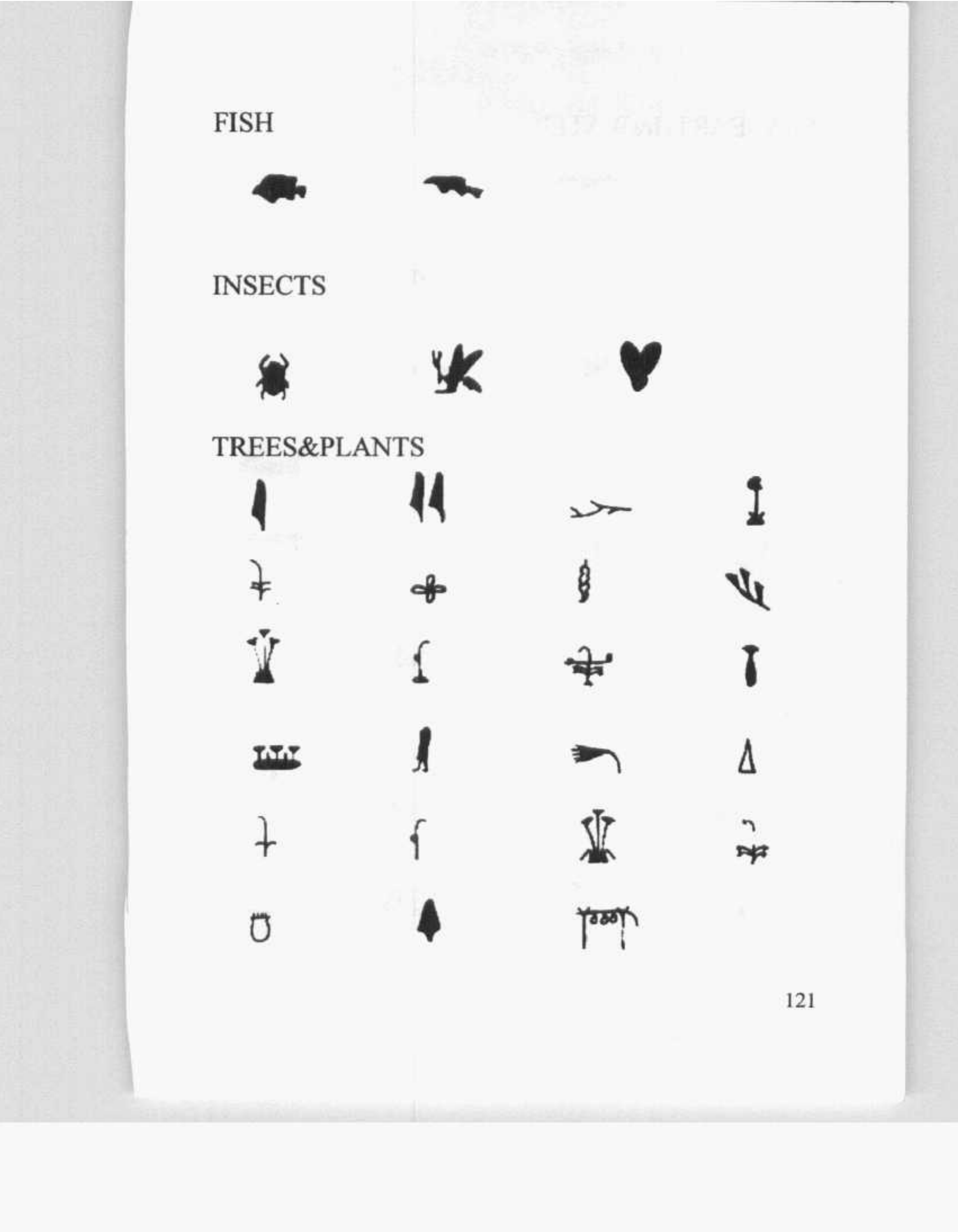
MEMBERS OF THE ANIMALS



BIRDS

MEMBERS OF BIRDS

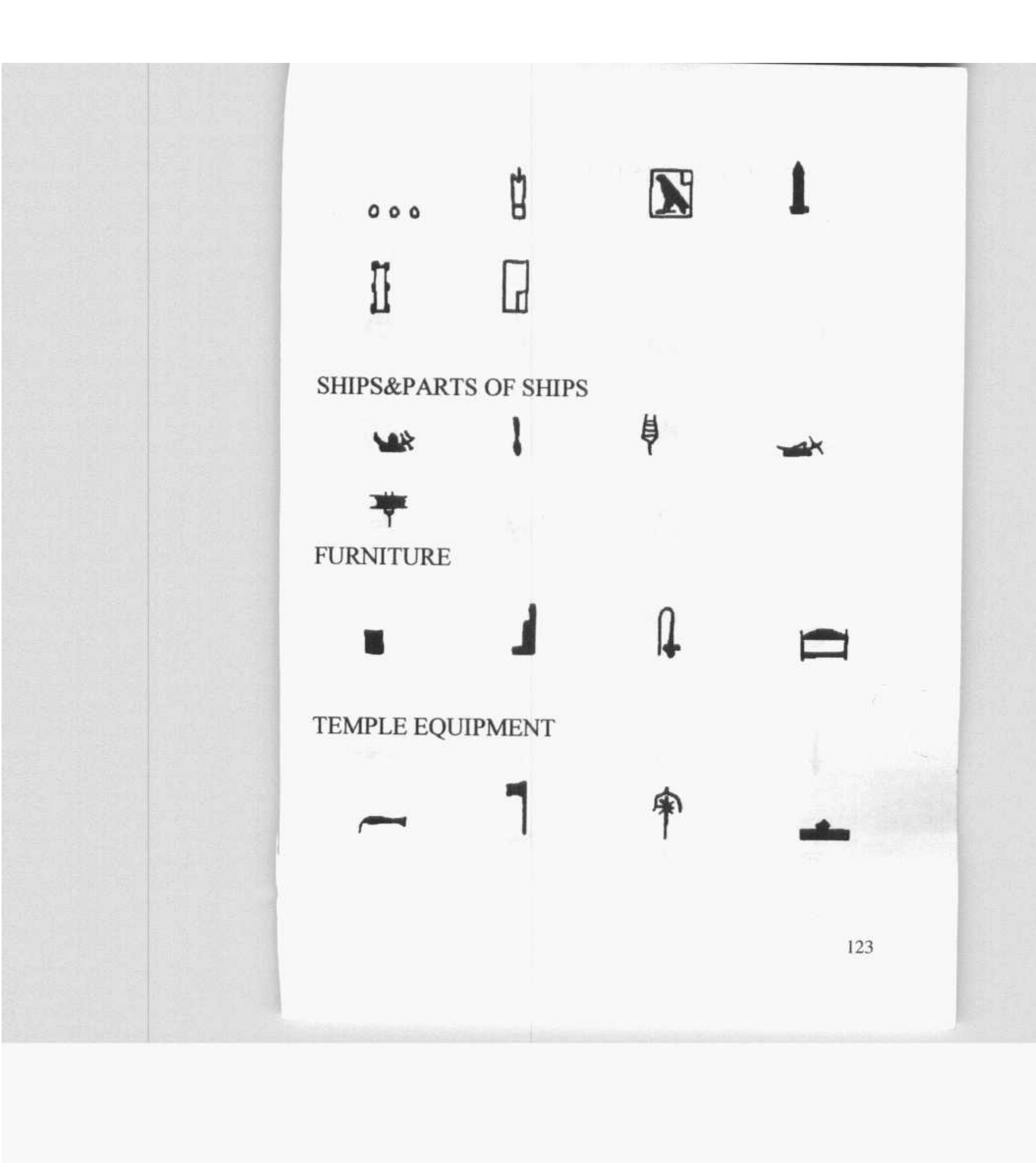
AMPHIBIANS&REPTILES


FISH
INSECTS
TREES&PLANTS

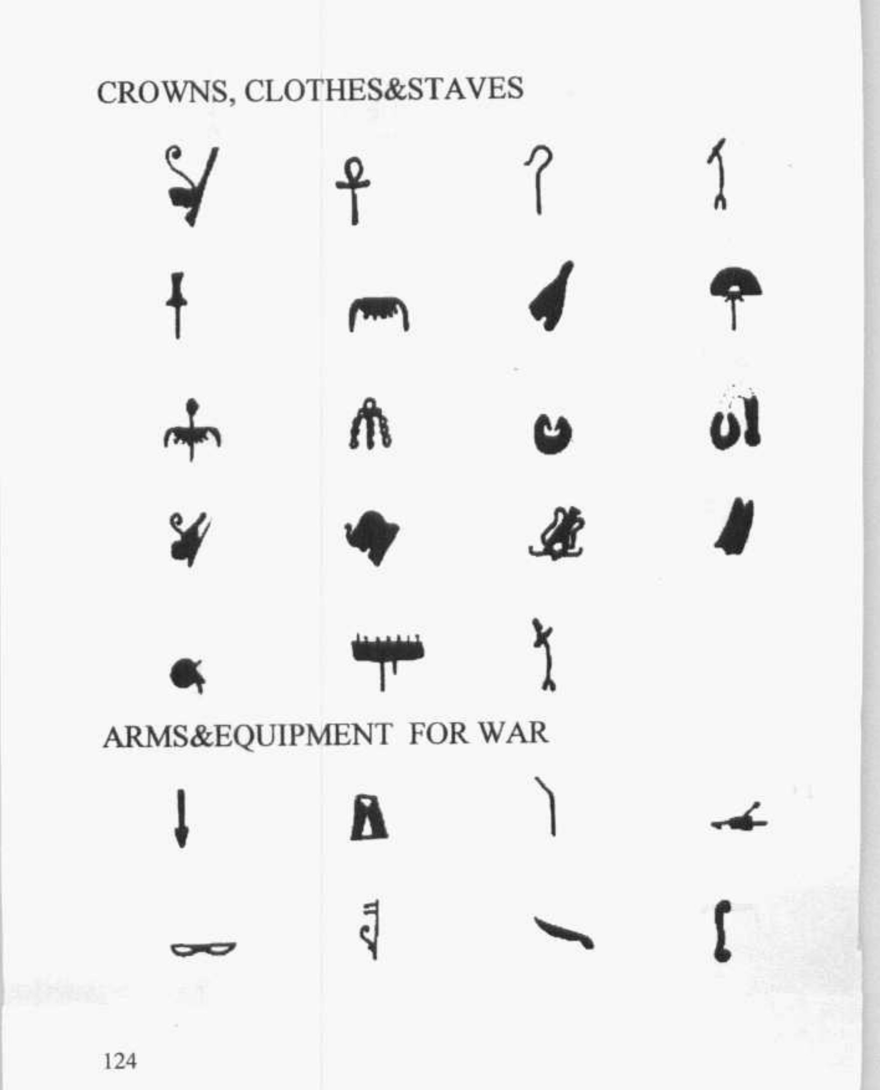
SKY, EARTH&WATER



BUILDINGS


SHIPS&PARTS OF SHIPS
FURNITURE
TEMPLE EQUIPMENT

CROWNS, CLOTHES&STAVES



ARMS&EQUIPMENT FOR WAR



TOOLS

ROPE&BASKETS

VESSELS

BREAD&CAKES

WRITING, GAMES&MUSIC

STROKES&ABBREVIATED SIGNS



SIGNS OF DOUBTFUL ORIGIN

